

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

D. 28,584 PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1974 Established 1887

Capucci Found Guilty, Is Given A 12-Year Term

By James F. Clarity

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, a Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, was sentenced to 12 years in prison today, a few hours after being convicted of smuggling arms into the Israeli-occupied West Bank for Palestinian guerrillas.



Archbishop Capucci

The archbishop, who could have received a maximum sentence of 35 years, had contended that he was the victim of a "frame-up," and that the three-judge civilian court rejected the claim as a "daring and unfounded argument." Archbishop Capucci, 52, who has spiritual jurisdiction over 4,500 Greek Catholics, most of them Arabs living in Jerusalem, the West Bank and central Israel, is the highest-ranking Christian clergyman ever accused here of anti-Israeli sabotage. He was convicted on three counts involving arms smuggling and making contact with foreign agents.

The court rejected a plea that the archbishop be given a suspended sentence. He has 45 days in which to appeal the verdict and sentence. He also faces the possibility of deportation by the government.

Smiles to Friends

When the verdict and sentence were read today by Judge Miriam Ben Porat, Archbishop Capucci smiled and gestured to his friends seated among the 100 spectators in the district court in East Jerusalem.

Then the Syrian-born archbishop, who did not testify directly during the hearing on his case in October, made a statement in the form of a prayer to Jesus Christ. Speaking in Arabic, he said:

"Jesus, My Lord, in Your good deeds and Your love I have endured. You've taught us, My Teacher, the principles of loving Your land—our land—and we did. You commanded us to defend it and we obeyed, as we are Your soldiers."

Then the archbishop began working with guerrillas in the West Bank. He was identified as Abu Jihad, an assistant to Fatah chief Yasser Arafat, and leader of the Black September terrorist organization, and Abu Firas, a director of Fatah activities in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan, United Press International reported.

ELO Demise

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization declared here that the sentence against the archbishop was "very serious" and that no effort would be spared to rescue him.

Palestinian sources said that the archbishop would be part of the "intensification of the struggle against the Israeli occupation authorities." Since the archbishop's arrest last summer, Palestinian guerrillas have launched several operations inside Israel aimed at forcing the Israelis to free him and other Arab prisoners.

Syria, Lebanon Reactions

DAMASCUS, Dec. 9 (AP)—Syria today denounced as a "black crime" the 12-year jail sentence imposed on Archbishop Capucci.

Lebanon's Premier Rashid Solh said in Beirut that the "unfair verdict passed on Capucci proved that Israel uses its so-called judiciary for political purposes." The prelate's "only guilt was that he defended the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland," Mr. Solh said.

Denies Israeli Ties, Wants Arab Outlet

British Leyland Seeks to Open Egypt Plant

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—Lord Stokes, chairman of the financially troubled British Leyland Motor Corp., returned here last night from Cairo and described as "very successful" his talks with Egyptian officials about plans to build 10,000 Land Rovers a year there. The project has been described by the Egyptian press as worth about \$10 million (\$11.5 million) to British Leyland.

He told reporters here that his trip had been "very successful" and rewarding.

Asked to confirm reports that approval of the project was dependent on British Leyland's settling all links with Israel, Lord Stokes replied: "We cut our links with Israel a long time ago. We must have got them out of our system."

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli government said last night that it would not object to the British company if it took a contract to supply assembly plant their with truck and bus bodies until the end of 1975.



ROUND TABLE—General view of the meeting room in Paris as the Common Market summit took place yesterday.

Miki Favors Expertise in Cabinet Jobs

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Takeshi Miki, Japan's new Premier, selected a cabinet today that appears to be a mixture of old-time factional balancing with an attempt to bring in some new talent to meet Japan's pressing economic and political problems.

Mr. Miki, who had been picked by the ruling Liberal Democratic party last week, was formally elected Premier by the Japanese parliament this morning to replace Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Tanaka and his cabinet resigned earlier in the day.

In choosing his cabinet, Mr. Miki seemed to place emphasis on assembling a strong economic team. It will include Takeo Fukuda, a former finance minister and financial expert who will become deputy premier and head of the Economic Planning Agency, and Kiichi Miyazawa, who will be the new foreign minister.

The appointment of Mr. Miyazawa was seen as particularly significant because he is one of the party's foremost intellectuals and is widely respected for his economic knowledge.

Mr. Miki's cabinet choices suggest that he is likely to follow the basic policies of his predecessor, Mr. Tanaka, who served as finance minister under Mr. Tanaka, will continue in his post, one of only two holdovers. Mr. Ohira was one of Mr. Miki's chief rivals in the struggle for the premiership.

Several of his selections today, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Moscow Lists Traffic Toll For 1st Time

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The newspaper Pravda released today for the first time casualty figures for Moscow traffic accidents.

It said that 574 persons died and 5,914 were injured in 1973. The city has a total population of about seven million.

London, with only a slightly larger population—7.3 million—had 687 traffic fatalities and 8,026 injuries in 1973. But London has 2.3 million registered automobiles. Moscow has only 160,000 private cars, according to Pravda. London has nearly 8,000 miles of roads, while Moscow has 1,800 miles.

Parliament Meets in Athens For First Time Since 1967

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Greek parliament met for the first time in seven years today, one day after the nation voted resoundingly to become a republic.

Virtually final returns showed that 69.3 per cent of the voters in yesterday's referendum favored a republic and 30.7 per cent a monarchy.

The main business of parliament was the swearing in of its 300 members, who were elected three weeks ago. The ceremony showed how life had changed in Greece since July, when the military regime crumbled and civilians returned to power.

The presiding officer today was the chamber's senior man, Constantine Tsatsos, long a political ally of premier Constantine Ca-

Progress Is Seen At EEC Summit On Basic Issues

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Leaders of the European Economic Community met here today to try to solve the practical problems that have seriously undermined the cohesion of the community.

Following the first day's meeting, conference sources reported substantial progress on institutional and economic problems that have been plaguing the EEC.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing described the four-hour meeting as "very interesting and positive." A compromise agreement on reform of the community's cumbersome institutions was reached when the Nine agreed to name Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans to head a study group for future proposals. The French and West Germans have suggested limiting unanimous voting procedures in the Council of Ministers to streamline decision-making. There was a consensus today that the right of veto might be limited so long as each country's "national interests" could be protected.

British Attitude

West German sources described the British attitude during today's meeting as "cooperative and businesslike." The British, who earlier had expressed reservations on the institutional reforms, indicated today they would not block them but that they might not participate in them.

The British told the meeting that, if the others wanted to go ahead with direct election of European Parliament members, they should not expect Britain to join in until renegotiation was settled.

The Nine agreed that this summit meeting should be the last, and that in the future chiefs of government will meet for working sessions three times a year, but without the protocol of summits. They did not agree on what to call the new meetings, although "European councils" has been suggested. One of the three meetings will be held annually in Brussels and the two others will rotate around the community.

West German sources said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt explained his plans for refuting the German economy, and that there were no objections. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have been in agreement that the main economies of the community must be aligned and that practically, this meant refuting in West Germany and the Netherlands and deflating everywhere else.

Other Questions

The questions of energy policy, establishment of a regional fund and British renegotiation of the membership treaty have been put off until tomorrow.

It was clear following today's meeting that the Nine have agreed not to disagree during this last summit meeting, and that progress, however modest, was essential. The conference will not be broken up over British renegotiation, nor will Britain break it up over institutional reform.

German sources said that Mr. Schmidt gave a detailed report on his conversations with President Ford last week, and that a "detailed and concrete discussion" followed. Mr. Schmidt has been trying to find a compromise that would bring together differing American and French proposals on the energy issue. He said the danger of recession in the United States is very real.

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl told newsmen that the Nine had agreed that only common action by the Nine could stave off an economic crisis in the community. Mr. Tindemans said that the conference was a success.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rhodesia Blacks Said to Plan Military, Political Cohesion

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—Rhodesia's black nationalist leaders and aides living in exile in this country were believed to be meeting privately today to discuss details of the unity pact they signed here yesterday.

The whereabouts of the leaders, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, were not known. Zambian officials said that the two were no longer at State House, their base for nearly a week since they were temporarily released from jail by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last Tuesday.

The two men's Rhodesian prison sentences were to have been canceled today if last week's negotiations had been successful. Sources close to their outlawed movements, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), said the two leaders were expected to continue their discussions today on a common military and political strategy for winning majority black rule in Rhodesia.

It is still not known whether they will return to their cells in Rhodesia or remain in Zambia to prepare for a special congress of the African National Council (ANC), Rhodesia's only legal African grouping and now an umbrella for the new union of the breakaway British colony's rival African movements.

The congress, to be held within four months, will prepare a new constitution to insure equal representation of ZANU, ZAPU, the present ANC and the minor Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, and choose a new president to act as leader of Rhodesia's 5.5 million blacks.

The Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) declaration of unity, as the pact is called, linked the four rival groups in one organization for the first time, thus strengthening the nationalists' position for any future negotiations with Mr. Smith's government.

The agreement was reached after the leaders of the three banned Rhodesian organizations and the chairman of the ANC, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, conferred for four days with the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana to consider settlement terms worked out in secret contacts with South Africa and Mr. Smith's government.

The terms were rejected but speculation continues here that

ramanalis. The youngest member was Dimitrios Gondikas, 37, one of eight Communist deputies seated today.

Less than five months ago, Mr. Caramanlis was in exile in Paris. The Communist party was still illegal and Mr. Gondikas was being tortured in a military prison.

After the oath-taking ceremony conducted by the Most Rev. Serafim, Archbishop of Athens, the session was adjourned until the evening when the chamber elected Corinth Deputy Constantine Pappas-Constantinou as speaker.

Mr. Pappas-Constantinou, a member of the majority New Democracy party, received 217 votes to 60 for the Center Union candidate and 12 for leftist leader Andreas Papanastasiou.

Seven deputies cast blank votes, two votes were invalid and two deputies were absent because of illness.

It is still uncertain whether former King Constantine, who has been living in exile near London, will return to Greece. Last night, Mr. Caramanlis advised him to stay away for awhile and not to revive the divisive debate between republicans and monarchists.

Memories of 142 years of royal rule still linger here in such names as the King George Hotel and Queen Sophia Avenue. Outside the huge, buff-colored palace near central Athens, an elderly man said that he would always be a royalist because his father had fought at the side of King George, Constantine's grandfather, a half-century ago.

But the young do not share that history. A mother and daughter were passing the palace and the woman said: "Once, we were coming by here and my girl said, who does that building belong to—the pharaohs? They were the only kings she had heard about in school."

Constantine inherited the throne in 1964. He fled the country in December, 1967, following the failure of his rebellion against the military junta that had seized power here the previous April. In 1973, the junta proclaimed a republic.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



THE HOME OF DEMOCRACY—Members of the new Greek parliament standing and taking the oath yesterday before the body's opening after seven years of military rule.

NATO Moves Nearer Arms Consolidation

At Informal Meeting Of Eurogroup Nations

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (AP)—Leading NATO countries today agreed to give a new impetus to their efforts to cut costs and increase efficiency by standardizing their military weapons.

The meeting of the informal 10-nation Eurogroup began a week of intensive activity at NATO headquarters here, in which U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will take part.

Mr. Schlesinger arrived early today, vowing hopes that the Vladivostok nuclear arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union forebodes a shift also on the size of the armies based in Eastern and Western Europe. Mr. Kissinger is due tomorrow.

Ministers Seem Satisfied

Ministers who took part in the Eurogroup meeting appeared satisfied at the emphasis they had placed on trying to standardize weaponry. The grouping includes all NATO members except France, Iceland and Portugal.

The issue is an annual one at NATO meetings but rising arms budgets and inflation appear to be finally breaking down reluctance to do too much shopping for arms abroad.

The West German defense minister, Georg Leber, who inspired a report by a special working group earlier this year which the Eurogroup has now adopted, stressed the needless expense of duplicating research on weapons.

He pointed out that air forces which contribute to NATO operations fly 25 different types of planes.

NATO forces have 15 different kinds of tanks, while the Soviet Union has only five.

Similar overlaps in research and production exist among navies and armies.

Purchases Asked

British Defense Minister Roy Mason said all Eurogroup countries should consider purchasing new weapons now in an advanced stage of development such as the British-French Lynx helicopter and the West German-French Milver anti-tank guided missile.

The ministers said also the Eurogroup countries now should begin consideration of their defense requirements into the 1980s.

Mr. Leber warned that in conventional weapons the Warsaw Pact countries had achieved almost overall superiority. He said the alliance was failing to use its military resources to maximum effect.

Mr. Schlesinger, who spent the day resting and conferring with American officials in preparation for the discussions later in the week, told newsmen when he arrived that it was "a cause for rejoicing" that the Russians have now dropped their insistence on talking only to the United States about nuclear weapons based in Europe.

"We may hope," he said, "that the decision to work out a common ceiling on strategic delivery systems will be a harbinger of a decision to accept a common ceiling with regard to forces in Western Europe."

France Accepts Delay on Tunnel

PARIS, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—France today accepted a British proposal to delay construction of the tunnel under the English Channel.

France agreed to the delay in a letter from Transport Secretary Marcel Cavallé to the British government, officials said.

In the letter France reaffirmed its hope that the tunnel will eventually be built. The two governments are committed to share the cost. The target date for completion was 1980.

British recently proposed delaying the final go-ahead on construction for economy reasons and to permit further feasibility studies.

Alleges Existence of 5 'Torture Centers'

OAS Panel Cites Chilean Rights Violations

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has compiled the most detailed and documented denunciation yet to appear of human-rights violations in Chile since the military coup of September, 1973.

In a report to the parent Organization of American States, the commission finds "extremely serious violations" of 10 fundamental human rights established by hemispheric agreements to which Chile is committed.

It cites physical and mental torture, retroactive imposition of unconstitutional punishments and total deprivation of political rights.

In accord with the commission's mandate, the 175-page report was submitted first to the Chilean government before presentation to the OAS Council last week. Chile, objecting strongly to most of the report, submitted a 125-page rebuttal to the OAS Council attacking "certain surprising and disturbing conclusions in conflict with the real state of affairs."

Most of the report is based on

a 13-day visit to Chile ending Aug. 2, 1974, by five jurists of the seven-member Human Rights Commission and six staff members. Commission members are selected regionally by the OAS Council and are widely respected throughout the hemisphere.

By the time of the commission's visit, numerous international groups of lawyers, civil libertarians and legislators had denounced torture, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of followers of the late President Salvador Allende.

While some of these groups made on-the-spot studies and some had reputations for impartiality, none had the organizational safeguards for objectivity of the OAS commission.

The commission's powers are limited, and they have been rendered almost totally ineffective in two past cases of widespread allegations of human-rights violations—in Cuba and Brazil—by refusal of the accused governments to permit entry of the commission.

Chile emphasizes in its rebuttal of the report that it offered full cooperation with the commission, as well as with other

groups investigating alleged human-rights violations.

But the rebuttal makes it clear that the government and the commission rarely agree on what constitutes observation of the 10 rights allegedly violated.

10 Human Rights They are the right to life, personal safety, liberty, habeas corpus, due process, expression and information, assembly, association, opinion and equality before law and political participation.

The commission acknowledges general cooperation of the Chilean authorities, with one exception that is the key to the question of torture. The visitors were permitted free access to prisoners. Indeed, the report offers transcribed tape recordings of prison interviews accusing the junta of criminal acts beyond the scope of the commission's own denunciations.

But the commission charges that its freedom of movement in Chile was restricted when it came to five "torture centers."

It notes that "during the interrogations of prisoners, both in Santiago and outside Santiago... of the large number who stated that they had been subjected to torture, in some cases brutally with visible marks remaining, most of them asserted that the torture was not applied in the establishments where they were or had been detained, but in certain places where they were taken for that purpose."

Torture Centers

Consistently, the commission found in its widely scattered visits to prison camps that the torture was alleged to have taken place in five specific military or police installations. The commission requested permission to visit each and was allowed to visit none.

The report notes the interest expressed at the outset of its visit by the Chilean minister of the interior in any findings that would document use of the supposedly prohibited torture.

"The commission is absolutely certain that a high-level and completely independent investigating commission designated by the government of Chile would not have the slightest difficulty in making the checks that the commission members were prevented from carrying out," the report says.

In rebuttal, Chile points out that all governments are permitted "to guard the security of certain places intimately related to national defense." It then emphasizes that one of the five "torture centers," the navy ship Esmeralda, was on a Pacific cruise during the commission's visit.

A member of the commission's staff said that when members asked to visit the ship they were refused information even as to its whereabouts.



Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn with American evangelist Billy Graham.

Author to Get Nobel Medal Today

Communists to Shun Solzhenitsyn Award

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—When Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian author, finally receives his 1970 Nobel Prize medal here tomorrow, the ceremony will be boycotted by the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc allies.

Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev has turned down the Nobel Institute's invitation to the ceremony in Stockholm's concert hall and the dinner afterward.

The Soviet Union expelled Mr. Solzhenitsyn earlier this year for his sharp criticisms of the regime. He is now living with his family in Switzerland.

The ambassadors of Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Cuba have also joined the boycott.

King Carl XVI Gustaf will present the author of "The Gulag Archipelago" with his gold medal. It has been lying in a safe waiting for him for four years.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn dared not come to Stockholm to collect it in 1970, for fear of being denied reentry to Russia. He was refused permission to receive it at a spe-

cial ceremony in the Swedish Embassy in Moscow in 1972.

The Russian author is spending his time here quietly with a small circle of friends. Yesterday he and his party visited the Skansen open-air museum.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is delaying giving a press conference until Thursday, well after the ceremony, at which he will make only

a brief—and it is predicted humorous—acceptance speech in Russian.

Meets Billy Graham

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9 (AP).—Mr. Solzhenitsyn met here yesterday with evangelist Billy Graham, who said they talked about the "need for a religious awakening throughout the world."

Egypt Stresses Importance Of Russia's Aid, Peace Role

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Egypt needs the support of both the Soviet Union and the United States in seeking a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, according to a statement by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy published here today.

In an interview with a student newspaper, Voice of the University, Mr. Fahmy said that it was in Egypt's "national interest that the Soviet Union should play a greater role in the peacekeeping effort." He added that Moscow and Cairo "shared the same views" and that the Soviet Union remained Egypt's "principal arms supplier" as well as a staunch supporter of the Arab cause in general.

Mr. Fahmy also made it clear in the interview that the regime of President Anwar Sadat wants the Ford administration to continue its mediation attempts.

"What other country can force Israel to withdraw?" he asked his interviewer.

Soviet Arms Aid

Mr. Fahmy told the student newspaper also that Egypt expects Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit here next month to result in additional Soviet military assistance under the friendship treaty that has linked the two countries since 1971.

The reference to the treaty was regarded by foreign diplomats as being in line with a subtle shift that has occurred in Egyptian policies during the last few months.

During the last year, the United States has had a virtual monopoly on big-power diplomacy here and the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union has not been mentioned publicly in a long time.

On the contrary, in late spring, when President Sadat publicly complained several times about the Soviet Union's failure to provide Egypt with new weapons after last year's October war, there was speculation in the newspapers that Egypt might

feel compelled to renounce the treaty.

In recent weeks, officials here have been saying emphatically that Egypt wants the United States to continue its mediation efforts but that simultaneous efforts must be made also through the cooperation of the two superpowers as co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference, through the United Nations and through a dialogue between the Arabs and the West European countries.

Both sides to review possible approaches in this next stage of the negotiations.

Mr. Allon arrived yesterday and said on landing at the airport that progress toward solution of the Middle East problems might "be overdue already."

According to news reports from Israel, Mr. Allon is expected to propose to Mr. Kissinger new Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai Desert.

Such action was indicated by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in a newspaper interview last week when he said that Israel might be called upon to make further concessions to Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula.

Kuwaitis Buying U.S. Arms, Seek Soviet Weapons

KUWAIT, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The Kuwaiti government said today that it has signed an agreement with the United States for the purchase of modern weapons and is awaiting a reply from the Soviet Union on a request for military supplies. No financial details were given.

The Minister of Defense, Sheikh Saad al-Abdulla, made the announcement at a news conference after celebrations marking the return of a Kuwaiti Army contingent from the Sudan front. The unit had served alongside Egyptian forces since the 1973 war.

"Kuwait is training and strengthening its armed forces to prepare for the forthcoming battle of liberation [of Israeli-occupied lands]," Sheikh Abdulla said.

"Kuwait signed a contract with the United States for the purchase of the most up-to-date surface-to-air missiles in addition to a large number of jet fighter planes, including Skyhawks," he said.

Kuwait has also applied to the Soviet Union for military supplies. The request "is under study by officials at the Soviet Ministry of Defense," Sheikh Abdulla said.

Giscard Is Seen Losing New Vote

PARIS, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who narrowly won the presidency in May, would lose it to his Socialist opponent François Mitterrand, if an election were held now, according to an opinion poll published here today.

The poll, published by the daily newspaper Le Quotidien de Paris, showed that Mr. Mitterrand would get 53 per cent of the vote to 47 per cent for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was elected by 50.7 per cent of the vote to 49.3 per cent for Mr. Mitterrand.

U.K. Orders Cuts in Heating In Offices, Lower Car Speed

LONDON, Dec. 9 (WP).—Britain will work in colder offices and drive more slowly under a new program to save imported oil.

The package of measures was announced today in the House of Commons by Eric Varley, the energy minister.

The moves were generally applauded, but MPs from all parties complained that they were not nearly severe enough. One member described them as "a small squeak indeed."

An abashed Mr. Varley replied, "We are not too proud to turn down any practical suggestion that is made."

The new program fixes a limit of 65 degrees Fahrenheit (20 centigrade) for temperatures in offices, factories and other non-residential buildings.

Motorists will not be allowed to go faster than 60 miles an hour except on expressways. There, the limit will stay at 70 miles an hour, largely because a lower rate is unenforceable, as the government acknowledged.

The 60-mph will be set for four-lane highways, while a 50-mph maximum will be permitted on two-lane roads.

It is almost impossible to drive faster than 50 for very long on Britain's winding two-lane roads. So drivers will not have to give up much. However, the Transportation Ministry hopes that the new limits will cut average driving speeds by about five miles an hour.

In addition, car drivers can look forward to bigger gasoline bills. The oil companies have asked permission to increase their prices. Mr. Varley said that most of the forthcoming rise will affect gasoline. Britons now pay \$1.45 a gallon for the second-highest grade, a price fixed last month after the sales tax was raised to 25 per cent from 8 per cent.

As another savings measure, Mr. Varley said that the government will take a hard look at—and not accelerate—an ecological program to reduce the lead content in gasoline. It was cut 1 per cent last month to curb pollution. This step will not be repealed, but further reductions, which make gasoline less efficient as a fuel, are not likely to be allowed.

After New Year, Britain's shopping streets will be less garish, too. Mr. Varley will curb the use of electricity during daylight hours for window displays and outdoor advertising.

These and other oil-conserving steps are dictated by Britain's economic squeeze. The nation will import \$7 billion in oil this year and run a huge deficit in its foreign trade of nearly \$10 billion. Eventually, Britain will get all its oil from the West, but that is unlikely before 1980.

In addition, Britain's energy output has fallen as the government's goal is to produce 120 million tons a year ending April 1. By miners are currently producing a rate of only 115 million tons.

Other steps taken by the government today will do nothing to reduce road speed limits, fuel supplies, France and have heating restrictions in buildings and there is a system in Sweden to keep temperatures down.

Judge Denies Bail for 11 IRA Blasts

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A judge ordered nine men and two women, all Irish, held in custody today on charges of involvement in 11 explosions that killed 12 persons in Guildford on Oct. 3.

Altogether, 13 suspects have been arrested in the case since the police began a wide crackdown on the Irish Republican Army.

Scotland Yard has blamed IRA for a wave of attacks that has killed 46 persons in the two years, almost half of them in London.

Each of the women and one of the men who appeared in court in Guildford were charged with murder in the deaths of 11-year-old member of the IRA's Royal Army Corps of the pub blasts. The charges of possession of explosives or conspiring to bomb attacks.

The judge ordered the 11 pending a further hearing in the town, 30 miles from London.

Police blocked the street front of the courtroom, with officers on the roof and in the hearing room itself, for fear of reprisal attacks by the suspects.

One of the women, Rita McGuire, 37, admitted she was led into the courtroom cuffed to a policeman.

She was revived and broke tears, crying, "I didn't do anything. I love everyone."

Explosion at Bath

BATH, England, Dec. 9 (AP).—An explosion today rocked a city center of Bath, 20 miles from London, after a bomb warning was phoned to police.

The area had been sealed and first reports said there were no casualties. Police would immediately confirm that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

Greeks Open Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

republic and staged a referendum to endorse its decision. After return, Mr. Constantine will have a new vote on the form of government but the monarchy already started to fade on Greek life.

Last year, the junta cut the king's monthly allowance of 600 and confiscated most of his royal property, estimated at \$500 million. Even a royal yacht was sold. The king's no longer prayed for the health of the monarchy, the symbol of the royal yacht club had changed and the symbol of crown had been removed.

Proposals have been made to convert the palace here into a museum or a school.

Constantine Reaction

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Former King Constantine I, a statement today saying he hoped the referendum's decision to end the monarchy would be justified by history.

"Men and women of Greece, I repeat that true normalcy, peace and prosperity for our country demands that national unity must come first," he said. "I wish all my heart that future generations may justify the course of yesterday's vote."

French Unions Set A New 'Action Day'

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—French unions have announced they will take part in a "day of action" scheduled Thursday to compel the government to take up the problem of employment by lowering the retirement age.

The printers' union, the C. Inter-syndical du Livre, also cited its failure to agree with the government on pay raises, on job security and on pay raises commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

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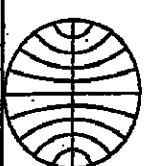
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Only One Union Faction Is Estranged

Charter Adopted as Democrats Close Ranks

By Christopher Lydon

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9 (UPI)—Democrats banded home yesterday after a novel midweek convention that brought all members of the coalition except the faction of organized labor to euphoric solidarity.

The first charter by a major American political party was adopted after a last symbolic compromise that documented the influence of women and blacks in a changing society.

The charter will go into effect at the 1976 national convention, after the 1976 convention, after the often tense final updating, the party had a

constitution that its major elements happily embraced—from Southern state chairmen and leaders of the more liberal industrial unions to the most Democratic governors and the half-dozen presidential candidates already competing for the 1976 nomination under rules affirmed in the charter.

Back to Life

"We have institutionalized due process, and we have done it together," said Robert Strauss, celebrating a peaceful meeting and his second anniversary as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "We have brought the national Democratic party back to political life."

Some adherents of Gov. George

Wallace of Alabama were still angry at the manner of the final compromise, which blurred the responsibility for providing that delegates to future conventions have been fairly or unfairly chosen. It was "a caveat to scare tactics," said Michael Griffin, a Wallace aide.

John Henning, head of the California State Labor Federation, protested what he called "the studied exclusion of labor" from the list of groups that the party must now take "affirmative action" to involve.

These were minority voices, however, even among the broader constituencies of Southern conservatives and organized labor represented in the convention of nearly 2,000 delegates.

A Lot of Changes

"The conference reflects a lot of changes in power within the Democratic party," said Alan Baron, a delegate-cum-voter who proved to be a broad coalition of moderates and liberals. "In 1964 and 1968 blacks raised issues and white liberals wrote the rules. This year, blacks, women and liberals wrote rules and labor raised issues."

The symbolic issue seized upon in the larger maneuvering for shares of party powers was the use of quotas to assure minority participation.

The adopted charter requires affirmative action "in all party affairs" to involve traditionally under-represented women, blacks, Indians and young voters, "as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate."

The charter sets "mandatory quotas" and declares that numerical percentages within convention delegations are not enough to prove discrimination. Under party by-laws, given permanent standing here, challengers still bear the burden of proof against state party organizations.

Presidential Campaigners

Presidential politicking played a relatively small part in this first non-presidential party convention. Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley made news in the Chicago papers by declaring that he would eagerly support Sargent Shriver, the first vice-presidential nominee in 1972, if he chose to run.

Gov. Wallace left the convention Friday before the final negotiations on the charter, but he had earlier endorsed the essential compromise on delegate selection.

Rep. Morris Udall, of Arizona, the only formally declared candidate, and Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who is expected to announce his candidacy next week, both lobbied for the compromise language on the floor.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose campaign staff opposed any 11th-hour amendments to the charter, endorsed the ultimate agreement in a television interview yesterday.

U.S. Housewife Proves to Be One in Million

WATERLOO, Iowa, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—Mrs. Mary Drow, a 51-year-old Waterloo housewife, has just finished typing every number from one to one million.

It took five years and 2,473 pieces of typing paper—the cost of accepting a challenge from her son, Daryl, now 23, who came home from school one day and said a teacher had told the class that no one could count up to one million.

Rep. Aspin Hits Army on Haircuts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said today that between 30 and 25 men have been subjected to army courts-martial in Europe during the last month for refusing to get haircuts.

"Apparently, the Army is willing to jeopardize our military readiness in Europe over a silly issue like the length of a man's hair," Rep. Aspin said. "That's incredibly stupid, even for the Army."

Rep. Aspin called for a congressional investigation into unrest among Army troops stationed in Berlin, West Germany and other areas of Europe. He said that military unrest in Europe is widespread and "seems to be caused by command harassment."

Thieves' Share in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—U.S. businesses can expect to lose \$20.2 billion this year through shoplifting and thefts, the Commerce Department said.

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OPEN FOR BUSINESS—Ambassador John Cooper inaugurated yesterday the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin in a low-key ceremony. East Germany was scheduled to open its embassy in Washington at the same time. Mr. Cooper will present his letters of accreditation to East German Chief of State Willi Stoph later this month.

Judge Bars Affidavit by Krogh

Ehrlichman on Stand After Losing Ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Former White House aide John Ehrlichman took the stand in his own defense today in the Watergate cover-up trial, shortly after his attorney protested that he was being denied a fair trial.

Ehrlichman became the third of the five defendants in the trial to take the stand.

"I say that Mr. Ehrlichman is not getting a fair trial," his lawyer, William Frates, said in protesting District Judge John Sirica's refusal to allow him to introduce an affidavit into evidence.

"I don't agree with you," Judge Sirica replied.

Later, when Mr. Frates renewed

his protest, Judge Sirica commented, "That's a nice speech you are making, but it isn't going to affect me."

Mr. Frates was protesting Judge Sirica's refusal to let him introduce into evidence an affidavit by Egil Krogh Jr. about the activities of the White House "plumbers" unit.

Mr. Frates also called an assistant special prosecutor, George Frampton Jr., to the witness stand in an effort to cast doubt on earlier testimony by former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

Mr. Frates had Mr. Frampton read a memo he wrote in November, 1973, after an interview with Dean. During the interview, Dean disclosed that he had destroyed notebooks taken from Howard Hunt's White House safe. Dean told Mr. Frampton that he did not read the contents, only skimming them.

Hunt has testified that the notebooks contained no information about the "gemstone" plan, the political intelligence proposal

that led to the Watergate break-in.

"Why did Dean remove and destroy these notebooks?" Mr. Frates asked during argument over whether Mr. Frampton should be called. "Because they implicated him in the gemstone plan, obviously," he said.

Mr. Frates also called a former White House aide, Walter Minnick of Boise, Idaho, who testified about driving to and from a meeting at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., with Dean.

Mr. Minnick said the purpose of the conference at Camp David with Ehrlichman and E. R. Halde- man was to discuss a proposed cabinet reorganization plan.

Mitchell, Halde- man

Other major Nixon administration figures who have testified in their defenses at the cover-up trial have been former Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House staff chief H. R. Halde- man.

Still to begin telling their side of the Watergate story are former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and a former attorney for the Nixon re-election committee, Kenneth Parkinson.

All five men are charged with conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Halde- man offered defenses that included their own testimony plus character witnesses.

Ehrlichman has submitted a witness list of 31 persons, including former President Richard Nixon, three of the seven defendants in the original break-in case and three of the men involved in prosecuting them.

Nixon Tape Allusions to Fund Spur Investigation of Rebozo

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Two tape-recorded allusions by former President Richard Nixon to an apparent "slush fund" gathered from campaign contributions has been described by "Watergate" investigators as a central piece of evidence in the government's inquiry into the affairs of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

It has been known that, for the last year, the special Watergate prosecutor has been looking closely at Mr. Rebozo's handling of cash "contributions" to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, including a gift of \$100,000 from Edward Hughes, the billionaire, that Mr. Rebozo says he later returned.

But the transcripts of two conversations in April, 1973, involving Mr. Nixon and his aides, put new evidence at the Watergate cover-up trial last week, contain- ing the first solid indications that such a slush fund may have existed and that Mr. Rebozo distributed it at Mr. Nixon's direction.

Senate Panel's Report

The possibility of an illicit fund, made up of cash from wealthy contributors such as Mr. Hughes, was raised by the Senate Watergate committee in its report last summer.

Committee investigators produced evidence that Mr. Rebozo had received "at least" \$100,000, mostly in cash, on Mr. Nixon's behalf; had disbursed \$45,977 for improvements to the President's Florida home and had diverted about \$4,500 in leftover 1968 contributions to buy diamonds that Mr. Nixon gave to his wife.

But the Senate committee never established that any of the 1972 campaign money taken by Mr. Rebozo had been used for the President's personal benefit, and they never disproved Mr. Rebozo's contention that he had given the Hughes money back untouched.

A lawyer in the office of the special prosecutor suggested that "conclusions might be drawn" if the Watergate committee's record was considered in the light of Mr. Nixon's recorded remarks, and another prosecution official affirmed that, on the basis of the recording, his office was actively seeking to learn where the money came from and how it was spent.

Garment, Nixon Aide, Quits White House Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Leonard Garment, another top-level holdover from the Nixon White House, has resigned. Mr. Garment, 50, a former member of Richard Nixon's New York law firm, came to the White House in June, 1969, as an assistant to the president.

Mr. Garment's resignation is effective Dec. 31 and he plans to return to law practice in New York City with the firm of Train, Sillock, Edelman and Knapp. The White House did not announce any replacement for Mr. Garment.

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Due to Rise in Commodity Prices

Bolivian City Booms Despite Latin Poverty

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The clanging of rising metal shutters on the store fronts signaled the end of the leisurely lunchtime. Businessmen and ranchers filled the tree-shaded street cafés. Indians reopened their small sidewalk stands under a subterranean sun. And the usual procession of trucks heavily laden with sugarcane churned the dust around the central plaza.

Jose Kushner, the manager of a leading local bank, looked over the afternoon appointments. Downstairs the customers crowded in front of the tellers' windows, and on the second floor more clients waited for loan officers to approve their requests.

"There are people who three years ago I would have thought twice before lending them \$500," said Mr. Kushner, warming to his favorite subject. "Now we are giving some of them \$500,000 and I don't lose any sleep over it."

Santa Cruz is 300 miles east of La Paz, and seemingly generations away from the numbing poverty of the Bolivian capital and its bleak, surrounding Andean highlands.

In the last two years Bolivia, South America's poorest nation, has suddenly benefited from the sharply rising prices of minerals, oil and agricultural products.

While the revenues have hardly made an impact on the Indian majority dwelling on the 15,000-foot heights of the capital, there has been a prolonged economic boom in this river valley, which is not only fertile but also rich in oil.

of cities—others include Quito in the Ecuadorian highlands, Mendoza in western Argentina, and Iquitos in the Peruvian Amazon—that seem to have risen above the political turmoil and economic stagnation that afflict much of Latin America.

Seven years ago, Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the Argentine-born revolutionary, died near here trying to create a guerrilla movement in the surrounding jungles and farmland.

But he would probably have a difficult time recognizing this city of 150,000 people now. The dirt roads around the plaza that used to trap vehicles in mud during the rainy season have been paved and are jammed now with a steady stream of cars and jeeps. The one-story, whitewashed adobe buildings are crowded with shops selling clothing, radios, hardware and food.

In the outlying valley, Canadian Mennonites and Japanese, European and Bolivian farmers have carved out plantations growing sugar, cotton, wheat and corn. A half dozen oil companies are prospecting in the area, and the Brazilians have committed themselves

to invest a billion dollars for an industrial complex in return for natural gas.

The boom has attracted people as diverse as Hugo Spechar, who returned after 14 years of study in the United States and Europe; Marcello Callan, a local sculptor who brought back his Belgian wife after seven successful years in Europe; Tom Hackett, an American who came here eight years ago to write a doctoral thesis in anthropology and instead stayed on as a cattle broker; and Guy Goutand, a Frenchman who arrived here as a teen-ager in the late 1960s to teach at the Alliance Française and then returned two years ago to head the city's fledgling cultural activities.

"Most people think all the elements are here for more growth," said Mr. Spechar, a 33-year-old business consultant and cotton farmer.

Highways Built

The growth began when highways built during the last 15 years replaced the old mule trails that had left Santa Cruz all but isolated from the rest of the country, although it was founded four centuries ago. Railroads now connect the city to ample markets in neighboring Argentina and Brazil. And the rivalry between these two nations has assured Santa Cruz a steady flow of capital and easy credits.

Unlike any other Bolivian city, Santa Cruz has a large and growing middle class, thanks largely to cooperative savings and loan associations.

The largest of these began in 1961 with less than 100 members and a capital of \$300. It now has 26,000 members—and has given out \$5 million in loans to small businesses, artisans and home buyers.

"I have a man waiting outside who a few years ago sold bananas and lived in the street," said Adalberto Torres, the president of the cooperative. "Now he is a town broker and he owns his own house."



Rescue workers search for two teen-age boys after avalanche.

A Practice Alpine Rescue Becomes Real

MITTENWALD, West Germany, Dec. 9 (AP).—Hours after Alpine searchers rescued a teen-age mountain guide who survived being buried under an avalanche for nearly a day, they discovered another victim who had frozen to death.

The highest rescue operation mounted in the Bavarian Alps since the start of the winter found the corpse of 17-year-old mountain guide Georg Batista, 28 hours after he was buried under tons of snow and rubble. Eight hours earlier, the

rescuers took 16-year-old Johannes Struss to a hospital in the nearby ski resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, badly frostbitten and suffering from shock after being buried alive for 20 hours.

Already Talking

Bavarian border guards said doctors expect Mr. Struss to survive. He was already talking. He added.

About 300 border guards, Alpine troops and mountain rescue men using tracker dogs and

sounding gear combed the snowy avalanche that engulfed the young men.

The two guides had allowed themselves to be buried in the snow by four companions in order to train rescue dogs in sniffing out avalanche victims.

Immediately afterward, the avalanche came hurtling down from the Arnspitze Peak, obliterating marker flags where the two men were buried.

Their four companions managed to escape. The search operation lasted through the night.

Adm. Nikolai Kuznetsov Dies, Directed Soviet Navy in War

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Retired Vice-Adm. Nikolai G. Kuznetsov, 73, former commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy and first deputy defense minister, has died, Tass said.

The Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorniy, Premier Alexei Kosygin, other Soviet officials and military leaders signed his obituary.

A 1932 graduate of the naval academy, Adm. Kuznetsov commanded the cruiser Chervona Ukraina, then served as naval attaché in Spain, where he directed Soviet seamen in the Spanish Civil War.

Pacific Fleet Chief

He later was deputy commander and then commander of the Pacific fleet before being appointed commander of the navy. During World War II, he directed

the Soviet fleets against the Germans and the Japanese and later attended the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

Following the war, he was appointed naval commander in chief and first deputy defense minister. He retired in February, 1956.

During his career, Adm. Kuznetsov had numerous disputes with Stalin, who twice demoted him and in 1947 removed him from the post of navy commander.

Policewomen Lack Steam In Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Omaha police officials are trying to track down a solution to the problem of how women on the force can use the new seams planned for police headquarters.

The women are demanding equal use of the seams—but its only door leads from a men's toilet. There is no way of connecting the bath with their own shower room. A pistol range stands between.

Mission by Soyuz Said to Open Way For Joint Flight

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The flight of Soyuz-16 has cleared the way for next summer's Soviet-American space linkup, according to the man who will command the Soviet ship.

La. Col. Alexander Leonov made the comment in a television interview last night after the safe return earlier in the day of the two-man vehicle.

His crew, Lt. Col. Anatoly Filipchenko and civilian flight engineer Nikolai Bukharin, were reported to be in good condition.

"A preliminary analysis of this flight shows that we are on the right track," Col. Leonov said. "It opens the door for the joint venture."

Col. Leonov's muted praise of his prime back-up crew, the careful comments of the flight director and Soviet press reports on Soyuz-16 indicated to some Western experts that the mission might have run into some problems.

Western experts said that, although there may have been minor problems, the Soyuz-16 command crew had apparently tested successfully the docking system that will link the Soyuz and Apollo.

Hitler Trade Curbed

MUNICH, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The city prosecutor's office today ordered police to confiscate small tin figures of Adolf Hitler on display in a toy shop. The office said that it took action because the German penal code prohibits the display of emblems offending the constitution.

DEATH NOTICE

FERRANTE, AGOSTINO, Marquis di Ruffano, 80, of 1909 East Valley Road, Santa Barbara, California, on Wednesday, December 4, 1974. Father of Antonio de Ruffano; Giovanni of Princeton, New Jersey; Roberto of Miami, New Jersey; Mrs. Lincoln MacFarland of Portugal; Barbara, Gloria Gasparini of Rome; brother of Mrs. Christina Ferrante di Ruffano; Naples; Mrs. Edward Columbian of France; Sorella Giulia di Ruffano; and Countess Emma di LaFeld of Rome. Also survived by 18 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Santa Barbara, California.

Norwegian Aide Denies 3 Nations Have Chosen Jet

OSLO, Dec. 9 (AP).—Norwegian Defense Minister Alf Jacob Fostervoll today denied a newspaper report that the Norwegian, Danish and Dutch governments have already decided to buy an American aircraft to replace their F-104 Starfighters.

The Oslo newspaper Morgenbladet reported earlier today that the three governments had chosen the General Dynamics F-16 to replace the aging F-104.

Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium have been studying four new jet aircraft to pick a successor to the Starfighter.

The F-16's rivals for the contract, said to be worth about \$2 billion, are the U.S.'s Northrop F-17, the French Mirage F-1 M-53 and the Swedish Viggen.

Morgenbladet indicated that the three countries had decided in favor of the F-16 without waiting for the Belgians.

Mr. Fostervoll insisted, however, that he was "very astonished" by the report. A Dutch Defense Ministry source described it as "utter nonsense."

The Norwegian minister said that the four countries were still awaiting a final report from a steering committee of military experts before making their choice.

Yugoslav to Athens

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Mitic will visit Athens from Dec. 16 to Dec. 18 for talks with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios, a government spokesman said.

Students Bury Thant, Defying Kin, Officials

RANGOON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant was buried yesterday at a site chosen by students in defiance of relatives who wanted him buried elsewhere in the city.

U Thant, who died of cancer in New York on Nov. 26 at the age of 65, was interred in a hastily constructed mausoleum near the site of the Students Union building demolished during student riots in 1962.

Thousands of Burmese, meanwhile, were lining a funeral route to another mausoleum, which the dead statesman's relatives had built with the help of the Burmese authorities—near the Shwedagon Pagoda, Burma's most sacred Buddhist shrine, in the heart of Rangoon.

The students seized U Thant's body Thursday in front of 50,000 mourners. They said they wanted a fitting funeral and a special mausoleum in his honor. They took the body to the Rangoon University convocation hall, from which it was taken to the burial site today, in a coffin covered by a UN flag.

People shuffled past the coffin, which was on a dais shaded by golden umbrellas and, in a final show of respect, the students observed one minute's silence before raising the coffin over their heads for the mourners to see amid shouts of "Victory, victory."

Pope Approves Three New Saints

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today approved three new saints—an American woman, a Spanish woman and an Irish archbishop.

It is expected that the three new saints will be declared at a consistory later this week, and that formal ceremonies to commemorate their elevation will be held in the 1975 Holy Year.

The new saints are: The Blessed Oliver Plunkett, former archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, born in Longhorey in 1629 and executed at Tyburn in 1681; the Blessed Elizabeth Seton (née Bayley), who founded the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph in America (1774-1821); and the Blessed Vincenza Maria Lopez Vicuna, founder of the Spanish Institute of the Daughters of the Virgin Mary (1847-1890).

Ford to Make Final Decision

Political, Charitable Factions Split Over U.S. Food Aid Plan

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—A confidential State Department proposal to spend the major share of American food aid money in countries where Washington has a vital political or security interest is being questioned by advocates of aid for countries threatened by starvation.

Policy-makers who have conferred several times in recent days have been unable to resolve the split between the "political" and "humanitarian" factions. As a result, President Ford will be asked to make the final decision, probably tomorrow, on which countries receive the aid for the next six months. This decision has been put off for months while officials awaited more definitive data on American crops and the state of the economy.

Officials say it is now certain that the overall value of the program will be increased above the \$891 million proposed by former President Richard Nixon in April, because Mr. Ford himself pledged this increase at the UN in October. However, agencies are still far apart on whether the increase should be taken or substantial. As many as four choices may be presented to the President.

Final Effort

Various documents—including a confidential State Department paper—were made available to The Washington Post during the weekend by officials who said they were making them public in a last effort to shift the fiscal 1975 Food for Peace program's emphasis to humanitarian needs.

At a meeting in the Agriculture Department Thursday attended by about 40 officials of eight agencies, representatives of the Office of Management and Budget argued for a program of slightly more than \$1.2 billion, emphasizing countries where an emergency exists, sources reported.

OMB director Roy Ash said in a telephone interview yesterday that suggestions put forth by OMB did little to move ones advanced by the State Department. He said that, in this case, the OMB was playing its "classical role" in seeing to it that "all options and arguments pro and con are put before the President."

Representatives of the State Department and the National Security Council—both of which are headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—were reported to have argued for a stable food aid program for such countries as China, South Korea and in the Middle East and Indonesia.

Mr. Ash, Mr. Kissinger and Agriculture Secretary Earl Buttz are due to meet with President Ford for a final session this week. Mr. Buttz's position is still unclear. While some of his associates describe him as a "close humanitarian" who would lean toward greater priority to aiding poor countries, others say his political position is weak and that he cannot be expected to lobby hard for any point of view.

NSC Influence

Officials in the humanitarian faction who gave the "version" of the Thursday meeting complained that the "NSC has a way of coming to those meetings and telling us what Public Law 480 (the Food for Peace program) is going to be."

A source quoted Denny Ellerman, the NSC representative, as saying: "To give food aid to countries just because people are starving is a pretty weak reason."

Mr. Ellerman, reached by telephone yesterday, said he had made a remark of that nature. But he said he was expressing only a personal opinion. He said it was clear that the United States had an obligation to help reduce hunger because of "fundamental charity." But he said the point he was trying to make was that food aid can only be a "stop-gap" measure and not a fundamental solution to the world food problem.

An official said that, while a decision to ship vast quantities overseas to hungry nations would avoid criticism, "we can be accused of cowardice" by taking the easy way out. The official said it was "unpleasant" when the food would ever reach hungry people.

The original State Department memorandum, which may have been revised somewhat during the weekend, listed three possible positions—low, medium and high.

Total Tonnage

The alternatives had a value of \$784 million, \$1.1 billion, and \$1.2 billion. The total tonnage of wheat and rice allocated under those proposals was \$2.7 million, \$4 million and \$4.8 million respectively. Only the latter high-option proposal exceeded the 4.4 million tons of food in the proposal which Mr. Nixon sent to Congress in April.

All three alternatives assigned a substantial amount to countries where the United States has a vital political or security interest. For instance, in the middle-level plan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Chile, South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel were listed for low-

interest, long-term credits to a food totaling \$612 million and a total program of \$1.1 billion. The same middle option allocated \$194 million in credits to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as a \$383 million in food gifts to the needy.

The high-option program is more than \$100 million in credit to the Asian subcontinent, but also increases the size of aid for buying food to Chile and South Korea.

U.S. Botanist Join Russian In Plant Plan

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—A U.S. botanist and a Russian will be jointly cultivating plants in the United States and the Soviet Union under an agreement to preserve endangered species in the two countries. Details were announced here by the New York Botanical Garden, which helped to work out the agreement.

The accord formally establishes a scientific link between botanical centers in the United States and the Soviet Union. On its terms, plant specialists of two nations will work together to save threatened species and cultivated plants, grasses, grains and vegetables along with other types and a class of herbs, shrubs and trees which may prove to be of value to mankind.

"We hope that this will be the groundwork for even a more extensive collaboration in the future," said Howard Irwin, president of the New York Botanical Garden. Mr. Irwin led the American side of plant specialists that visit Soviet botanical preserves October as a prelude to the agreement.

Mr. Irwin also worked out terms of the international agreement following a recent series of meetings, held both in the United States and the Soviet Union with leader of the Main Botanical Garden of Moscow.

To Exchange Information

The agreement calls for a "tailored exchange of information on threatened plant species—each country, including reports on what each country is doing to preserve its endangered species."

In addition, both countries agreed to develop programs that provide for the extensive cultivation of threatened plant species and to exchange seeds and young plants for cultivation.

Mr. Irwin said that many of the species of wild grass in the Caucasus region are related to wheat, barley and rye. The stronger genetic qualities these wild strains can be used to improve the strength of cultivated food grains.

In both the Soviet Union and the United States, Mr. Irwin said, there are approximately 500 endangered plant species out of a total of 20,000 that are found in each nation.

East Berlin Ends Wall Transit Fee For Pensioners

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP).—East Germany has dropped mandatory wall passage fees for West German pensioners visiting the East, Berlin Mayor Klaus Schepers closed today.

While emphasizing that the East German action was a gift, but the result of persistent West German demands, Mayor added that it would make it easier for the city's half a million pensioners to visit relatives and friends in the East—Christmas.

In addition, the mayor said the East Germans will pay Western visitors to get and make easier cases inside East German territory. The Communist regime also is willing to talk about increased trade, improved travel and other matters vital to West Berlin, the mayor said.

Mr. Schepers declared at a conference that the sum of the package of agreements possible by the East Berlin regime was the most positive single step of its kind he has seen in 17 years in office.

The mayor avoided answering directly a newsman's query on whether the East German proposals were made because the West German government was about to increase its annual interest-free loans to East Berlin.

Shah Orders 102 Freed

TEHRAN, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Shah of Iran yesterday ordered the release for 102 political prisoners in observance of Human Rights Day.



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| <p>RIGHT BANK</p> <p>(1) DANIEL HALINQUE GALERIE AGORA 62 Rue La Boétie (tel. 225-56-34). Permanent: Impressionists, Chagall, Picasso, Utrillo, Braque, Matisse, Dalí, Kandinsky, Aggr. Wekstein.</p> <p>(2) GALERIE ARIEL 140 Boulevard Haussmann, 8e, 227-15-09. Appel, Bissan, Bontz, Cornu, Dubois, Dufrenoy, Guit, Lefebvre, Matisse, Messiaen, Mithalievitch, Tabuchi, Wekstein.</p> <p>(3) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID 34 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-94-94). Bertin, François Brechet, Chayette, Demain, Alain Fournier, Humbert, Matisse, Messiaen, Picasso, Segovia, Valentin.</p> <p>(4) WALLY FINDLAY GALERIES INTERNATIONAL New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris. 2 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-70-74). Jean-Pierre, Lefebvre, Matisse, Messiaen, Picasso, Segovia, Valentin. Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. thru Sat.</p> <p>(5) WALLY FINDLAY GEORGE V GALLERY EXHIBITION OF FEMINIST ARTISTS. DIRECTOR: POLICETTE. 6001 George-V. Tel.: 225-35-30, daily 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 7 p.m.-9 p.m.</p> <p>(6) GALERIE DE FRANCE 9 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 225-37-37). SOLAGES.</p> <p>(7) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT 65 bis Fg. Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 225-92-58). HEADLINE. Until December 14.</p> <p>(8) GALERIE MAEGHT 13 Rue de Tournai (tel. 225-15-19). Painters from the Gallery.</p> <p>(9) GALERIE NICHIDO 61 Faubourg St. Hippolyte (tel. 225-02-02). Contemporary Japanese prints.</p> <p>From December 1 to December 24 1/0BSIDIERNE 28 Ave. Matignon. Tel.: 225-47-93. Presents an important choice of original engravings. During this period CAZOU will sign his graphic works.</p> | <p>RIGHT BANK</p> <p>(10) Galerie André PACITTI 124 Fg. Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 225-94-29). Series of drawings and watercolors of the XIXth and XXth century.</p> <p>(11) Galerie GÉRARD PILTZER 38 R. de Bismarck-Montaigne (tel. 278-74-33). MALCOLM MORLEY.</p> <p>(12) Galerie de la Présidence 90 Fg. Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 225-49-00). CARBON, CLAY, PIERRE, DE GALLARD, GEN PAUL, GOREG, KISLING, LORJOU, A. MARCAND, MONTANE, WALCH & C. OUDOU, sculptor.</p> <p>(13) Galerie DENISE RENE Right Bank: 124 Rue La Boétie (tel. 225-56-34). LE PARE.</p> <p>(14) GALERIE TAMENAGA 18 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-97-84). Permanent: AIZENBERG, BOUTAUD, CHAURAY, FUSARO, GUINARD.</p> <p>(15) GALERIE URBAN 18 Fg. Saint-Hippolyte (tel. 225-49-00). From Renoir to Lefebvre, 20th, 21st, 22nd.</p> <p>(16) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL 9 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-25-19). 110 Madison Avenue, New York. ERKEL, SORREL, TENDLER, JAMNEK, LOEB, TAUBELLE, DE PASS, BOUSSOU, SOIRAC.</p> <p>(17) VISION NOUVELLE 6 Place des États-Unis (106). 722-73-19. Pierre-Yves TILLOUS. Graphic works.</p> <p>LEFT BANK</p> <p>(18) Paul FACCHETTI New Address: 6 R. de St. Peret. tel. 250-76-22.</p> <p>(19) GALERIE KARL FLOERKE 25 Rue de Tournai (tel. 225-15-78). December "Abstraktion."</p> | <p>LEFT BANK</p> <p>(20) GALERIE FRAMOND 3 Rue de Saint-Pierre (tel. 225-34-78). BEAUDIN, BOREZ, DE CONVILLE, ESTEVE, GARNIER, LEGER, LEBLANC, PICASSO, RICHARD, SAYAG, VIEIRA DA SILVA.</p> <p>(21) LA GRAVURE 41 Rue de Solferino (tel. 225-45-44). Original modern engravings: Cezanne, Braque, Laurence, Tuffot, Dalí, etc.</p> <p>(22) ALEXANDRE IOLAS - Paris 196 R. de Saint-Germain, 7e, 225-75-80. Ras Saint, Matisse, Matisse, Victor Brauner.</p> <p>(23) Galerie de la LUMIERE 13 Rue de Médicis (tel. 225-05-59). Original modern photographs & prints.</p> <p>(24) GALERIE MELKI 55 Rue de Seine (tel. 225-12-70). Herbin, Marcoussis, Matisse, Pollock, Severin, Valmier, Van Der.</p> <p>(25) GALERIE RATIE 5 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 225-10-49). Permanent: AIZENBERG, BOUTAUD, CHAURAY, FUSARO, GUINARD, MATTEUCCI, MATTA, POLAKOFF, SURANGE. Original lithographs of DALI & PICASSO. Water drawings, lithographs and silkscreens of young painters.</p> <p>(26) Galerie DENISE RENE Left Bank: 124 Rue Saint-Germain (tel. 225-77-77). SCHOFFER.</p> <p>(27) Galerie Albert VERBEKE 7 Place Furstenberg, 6e, 225-73-22. Permanent: BRYEN, CLAY, DUBOIS, HERBIN, KISLING, LORJOU, MONTANE, WALCH, VIEIRA DA SILVA, VIEIRA DA SILVA.</p> <p>(28) GALERIE 22 25 Rue Bonaparte, 6e, 225-12-77. S. CARNEVALI. Photographs. Until January.</p> <p>(29) LUCIE WILLI, 6 R. Bonaparte, 6e PICASSO, COCTEAU, Carrière.</p> |
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Ants Reopening of Negotiations

Jackson Renews Criticism of Kissinger on A-Accord

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—Renewing his criticism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., yesterday said that, without more negotiated reductions of nuclear limits, there can be no cuts in the U.S. defense budget.

Sen. Jackson brushed aside Mr. Kissinger's suggestion that any effort to change those limits would imperil U.S.-Soviet relations.

He also asserted that the agreement negotiated at the Vladivostok summit conference would permit the Russians to add as many as 30,000 nuclear warheads to their stockpile.

Sen. Jackson, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, revived his critique of Mr. Kissinger during a television interview.

He had said previously that

the arms limits negotiated by Mr. Kissinger and President Ford were "wantonly high" and suggested that the talks be reopened to push the limits even lower.

View of Kissinger

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference Saturday, said those who want to try that course must be prepared to raise the U.S. arms budget \$5 billion to \$10 billion. That would be the only incentive, he said, to induce the Russians to consider lower limits. He also warned that a new, divisive debate in the United States, following the controversy over trade concessions for the Soviet Union, might force the Russians to conclude that détente faces "domestic difficulties of an insuperable nature in the United States."

Sen. Jackson dismissed that objection and raised a new one—that Mr. Kissinger has not produced a written agreement on arms limits.

"Well, you know, we've heard all that, but whoever heard of a major agreement not even being in writing?" Sen. Jackson asked. "It's just sound business practice to have some kind of a stipulation in writing in advance."

Get the Facts

Despite his criticism, Sen. Jackson refused to say whether he would oppose ratification of the agreement, saying: "I want to get the facts first."

He said the new agreement would permit the Russian arms budget to "go up by tens of billions, and were adding as many as 30,000 nuclear warheads to the Russian stockpile."

Sen. Jackson insisted that the



Sen. Henry Jackson

United States has the negotiating leverage to achieve lower limits. "All I am saying is that we have the chips to force them down," he said.

He said it is possible to cut the U.S. defense budget. "We can do it without impairing our security, but unless we get some further downward adjustments on the Vladivostok agreement, I don't see any substantial further cuts in the defense budget."

"Will Dr. Kissinger say that they are not going to ask for an increase in the defense budget?" he asked. "I want Dr. Kissinger to lay it on the line, and I'll ask him when he comes before the Arms Control Committee, because we've got a lot of mishmash."

Seeks U.S. Adhesion to Ban

Fulbright Tackles Chemical War

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—As one of his final acts as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., is seeking to obtain Senate approval for the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Whether Sen. Fulbright can hand down such a diplomatic legacy before his retirement in January now seems to depend upon whether the committee and the executive branch can resolve their differences over whether the treaty bans the use of tear gas and herbicides in war.

Among the major powers, only the United States has not ratified the 50-year-old treaty. Former President Richard Nixon resubmitted the treaty to the Senate in 1970, but consideration became bogged down on the issue of whether the treaty covered tear gas and herbicides.

Largely to meet Pentagon demands, the administration insisted on an informal interpretation that the protocol did not cover the use of tear gas and herbicides, both of which were used during the Vietnam war. A committee majority objected that such a reservation would erode the effectiveness of the measure, and the committee in 1971 laid aside the treaty.

There are indications that the two sides are narrowing if not resolving their differences. When the committee resumes its hearings tomorrow the administration will present what Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, describes as a new position.

Basically, the administration will affirm its interpretation that the treaty does not cover tear gas and herbicides, an interpretation that runs counter to a resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1969 by an 80-3 vote.

At the same time, however, the administration will make a commitment that these materials would be used by the United

States in the future only in certain limited circumstances.

The military use of herbicides, for example, would be banned except for clearing foliage around a base or outpost to provide a clear field of fire. In Vietnam, herbicides were used to defoliate trees along Communist supply lines and, to a lesser extent, for destruction of food crops.

Use of tear gas, under the administration proposal, would be limited to such situations as riot control over prisoners of war, rescue of downed pilots and in combat when enemy forces are using "human shields" for protection. One of the principal uses of tear gas in Vietnam, now banned, was to flush enemy troops out of bunkers.

As described by officials, the compromise is about as far as the administration can go. One of the privately expressed concerns of the military is that if the treaty is now interpreted to include tear gas and herbicides, it could expose the United States to charges of war crimes in Vietnam.

Some academic and legal specialists present the counterargument that the administration position fails to draw a clear line against the use of chemical weapons, with the result that other nations may not be as constrained.



Sen. William Fulbright

3 Croat Skyjackers Sentenced in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Three Croat nationalists have been sentenced by a military court to 12-year jail terms for hijacking an airliner to Spain in 1972.

The three were accused of hijacking a Scandinavian Airlines System plane from Malmö, Sweden, and forcing it to be flown to Madrid with six other Croats released from Swedish jails as ransom for the 77 passengers.

The three, Nikola Lisaka, Tomislav Rebrina and Rudolph Prskalo, are alleged to be members of the rightist Ustashi Croatian separatist organization.

2 Courts Asked To Rule Invalid N.H. Senate Vote

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 9 (AP).—Rep. Louis Wyman today asked two courts to invalidate the results of New Hampshire's U.S. Senate election Nov. 5 in which he ran against Democrat John Durkin.

Mr. Durkin and Rep. Wyman, the Republican candidate, were virtually tied in a recount of the Nov. 5 balloting.

A runoff election would determine who will represent New Hampshire in the Senate seat now held by Sen. Norris Cotton, a Republican who is retiring.

In a petition to the New Hampshire Supreme Court, Rep. Wyman said write-in votes in Portsmouth that were not recounted have invalidated the election. This petition is scheduled to be heard Friday.

In a petition to the Hillsborough County Superior Court, Rep. Wyman said all illegal votes should be excluded or the election invalidated. He claimed that voting machines in Manchester may have malfunctioned.

The State Ballot Law Commission is holding hearings on the election recount, which Rep. Wyman challenged after it showed him losing by 10 votes of 231,000 cast. The commission has since taken several actions that show the results as a tie.

Malaysia Police Enter

Main Universities

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Parliamentary elections yesterday occupied the two universities here—in a pre-arranged raid to quell student unrest or rising prices.

The police arrested at least 22 persons as they entered the University of Malaya and the adjoining National University. Most of the police pulled out after five hours.

The latest arrests brought to 90 the number of students and teachers arrested since Tuesday, when more than 5,000 students went into the streets and battled the police in the city center. All 62 of them have been charged with unlawful assembly and released on bail.

Algeria's Cooperative Farms Lift Rural Living Standards

By Henry Giniger

RAS BOUIRA, Algeria, Dec. 9 (NYT).—For Abdelaziz Ameur, an agricultural worker with seven children, Algeria's "agrarian revolution" means living in a old house with a floor, electricity and running water and sharing the proceeds of 1,300 acres.

His family is one of 50 that have moved into this "socialist village" since its completion 15 months ago. The village, on the outskirts of the Djurdjura range, about 75 miles southeast of Algiers, is visible evidence of an effort to raise the living standards and productivity of the country's rural dwellers, who make up about 60 per cent of the population of Algeria.

A thousand villages like this one have been projected. They are meant to provide facilities and amenities to keep farmers on the land and prevent the kind of exodus that has made Algeria almost nightmarishly bloated.

But severe shortages of cement, other building materials and money have slowed progress.

3 Years of Fanfare

The agrarian revolution was initiated three years ago, and the fanfare has been loud ever since. But the big money is being put into industry.

Of \$27.5 billion projected to be spent on rural development between now and 1977, 42.5 per cent will be devoted to industrial projects and only 10.9 per cent to agriculture. In addition, 4.2 per cent is designated for the development of water resources.

German Children of Foreign Men Get Citizenship

BONN, Dec. 9 (WP).—The West German parliament has approved a law giving the right of German citizenship to more than 10,000 children who have German mothers and non-German fathers.

The new law, which was passed unanimously, changes the old German legal rule that considered a child to have the same nationality as its father. When the amended law takes effect at the end of the year, children with German mothers will be given the option to become German citizens.

Prompting the change was the increasing number of mixed marriages that have taken place in West Germany during recent years. Most involve unions between German women and foreign workers recruited to work in West Germany.

The country has approximately 2.5 million "guest workers" from Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. The majority are single men and West German officials estimate that between 17,000 and 18,000 of them marry German girls each year.

The new law covers all persons born to a German woman since April 1, 1953, either within West Germany or abroad. Those who have reached the age of 18 can choose German citizenship of their own accord. If under 18, they must have the approval of both parents.

Spanish Cigarettes Rise

MADRID, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The price of cigarettes manufactured in Spain today was increased by 15 per cent.

but this has industrial as well as agricultural applications.

There has been some criticism of the relative neglect of agriculture in the rush to industrialize, but it is evident that Algeria's planners are counting on new factories to absorb part of the rural work force.

But only a start has been made in building the necessary industries. In the meantime, the countryside is responsible for most of Algeria's poverty.

Despite official exhortations, farm production has progressed very little. In 1977, at the end of the four-year plan, the country will have to import more food than ever before.

Proud of House

So Mr. Ameur is relatively lucky. He remembers the gourd, the mud hut with the ground for a floor, where he lived before coming here. He does not say much, but as president of the cooperative he shows off his house to visitors with pride.

Along neatly laid-out, paved streets, stone and concrete houses with red tile roofs line up like a miniature of an American real-estate development. Each house has three fair-sized rooms, a kitchen and bathroom, and all have tile floors.

There is hardly any furniture in any of the rooms. To prepare the noonday meal, Mr. Ameur's wife sits on the floor, tending a small stove.

The habits and the style of living in the gourd thus have an, except for a large television set. It is one of three in the village, and Mr. Ameur said he had paid the equivalent of \$600 for it—about half his cash income last year.

To live in this village, Mr. Ameur and the other family heads had to consent to work the land as a cooperative. This is a key to national reform of the agricultural sector.

At the recent first congress of the new National Union of Algerian Peasants, President Houari Boumedienne said that all farmers have a right to state aid and, "We understand that certain peasants may prefer individual work."

He said cooperatives would not be imposed, but he added, "The state cannot contribute effectively to the solution of the problems of peasants who live dispersed, and cannot guarantee the possession of a tractor to work his parcel of land."

Thus far, 2.5 million acres, about a tenth of the cultivable land of Algeria, have been taken over for cooperatives.

Ad Curb Is Imposed For U.S. Mouthwash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The makers of Listerine, the nation's best-selling mouthwash, were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission today to halt advertising which indicates that their product relieves colds and sore throats.

Acting on behalf of the FTC, Administrative Law Judge Alvin Herman ruled that the mouthwash does not provide such relief. He ordered that, in any advertising during the next two years the Warner-Lambert Co., makers of the 95-year-old product, include this disclaimer: "Contrary to prior advertising of Listerine, Listerine will not prevent or cure colds or sore throats." The company indicated that it would appeal to the full FTC and to the courts, if necessary.

"IN OVER 15 YEARS, I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA. MAYBE I'M LUCKY."



Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

It's part of his job to talk to American businessmen about business in Scotland.

So, naturally, he does a lot of travelling. Both to America and in America.

"I don't want to be bogged down in the tiresome details of making flight arrangements, what connections I should make etc." he says.

"I know where I want to be and I know how long I want to be there."

"And I want it all arranged for me."

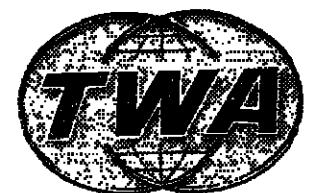
"That's why I choose TWA and their Ambassador Service. They've got direct connections to 35 U.S. cities."

"They work out my itinerary for me. And that leaves me to work on things that are really important."

Like many experienced travellers, Mr. Reid chooses TWA because he can rely on them.

And because he's got other things to think about, besides flying.

If you're the same, call your travel agent or ring TWA.



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The End of Balkan Monarchy

The Greek referendum which declared overwhelmingly for a republic seems to have put an end not only to monarchy in Greece, but in all the Balkans. To be sure, Greece had a republican form of government in its modern history—from 1924 to 1935—and King George II came back from across the seas to mount the throne again. But the sweep of the Greek election, and the trend of the times seem to work against King Constantine repeating that feat. What is interesting is not that the Greeks have renounced the monarchy but that they were so late in doing so. For Greece was the first of the Balkan states to have a king after winning freedom from the Turks—and it held its allegiance to royalty the longest.

Balkan monarchy was a curious institution. The Greek kings were not sons of Atrius; their first ruler, after independence, came from Bavaria; the second house, the one now formally deposed, was that of Denmark, with the impressive and unimpressive name of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg. Similarly, Romania's royal house was that of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the branch of the family that ruled Prussia and the German Empire, while Bulgaria had Battenbergs from Hesse, whose British cousins have been Anglicized into Mountbattens. Only Serbia and little Montenegro, both now portions of Tito's Yugoslavia, crowned indigenous notables as king.

The reason, of course, was that the emergence of the Balkans from under the Ottoman shadow was not only aided, but largely controlled by the European powers. Greece was at least nominally under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia until 1919, and in the early days of the 19th century that protectorate was vigorous and intrusive. And, while the Balkan kings eventually became much more closely associated with their kingdoms than with the dynasties from which they had descended, the taint of foreign extraction haunted all their reigns.

The victories of the Soviet Union and of Communism that followed its banners into the Balkans eliminated all of the monarchies except that of Greece. Now that country is making its second experiment with a democratic republic, with Constantine Caramanlis attempting the role that Eleutherios Venizelos had tried in the 1920s. His success is important. Greece now lacks a king as the symbol of its nationality—a symbol, it must be added, that failed to keep Greece out of the hands of an authoritarian Metaxas in the years before World War II, or to prevent the recent military dictatorship. Greece must base its government and its nationhood on the realities of popular will, rather than on imported symbols, and to shape that reality into prosperous stability will be a test of the leadership of Caramanlis and of the Greek people.

Vital Trade Reform

The debate over trade with, and emigration policies of, the Soviet Union has distracted attention from the chief purpose of the long-pending trade reform bill: To open the way for the free world's next round of GATT negotiations to reduce trade barriers. If the bill is not approved by the time Congress adjourns, the next legislature will have to start from the beginning and action may well be delayed until after the 1976 election.

The congressional delay already has kept the world back from this vital next step in trade liberalization for more than two years. At a time when huge oil payments deficits could trigger a chain reaction in protectionism, further delay could produce "a blow to international stability of potentially historic proportions," as Secretary of State Kissinger has rightly warned the Senate Finance Committee.

Without American participation under the broad grant of authority the trade bill would give the President, the 40-year effort to dismantle the tariff walls raised during the Great Depression could go no further. The first major attack on nontariff barriers would be stillborn. Equally important, there would be a further delay in negotiating the fundamental changes now needed in the world trading system that has grown up since World War II under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The GATT was designed to promote free access to markets for all participating nations. The trade bill would authorize the President to seek new commitments provid-

ing for free access to raw materials supplies as well. A whole arsenal of weapons would be provided to the President to deal with such restriction of supplies as last year's Arab oil embargo and other unfair trade practices impinging on American interests.

Included are strengthened powers to raise tariffs as well as to lower them, to retaliate against such practices as export subsidies, to grant "escape clause" relief to companies injured by an overly-rapid rise in imports and to counter foreign dumping in the American market. There are also provisions, long needed, to improve "adjustment assistance" to workers who lose their jobs because of imports.

Some of the powers requested by the administration and granted to the President by the House bill, which was passed last year, could be used by a protectionist administration to defeat the trade liberalization the country has sought for two generations. But with recession strengthening protectionist sentiment in Congress, it is too late now to try to improve the bill very much in this regard. A major battle may have to be waged on the Senate floor merely to avoid restrictive amendments in large number.

Sen. Jackson of Washington, who held up the bill to obtain Soviet emigration concessions, reportedly will try to take the lead now to get the bill through. It is late, but it still can be done. The country's vital interests are at stake and no effort should be spared to complete action before Congress adjourns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Jupiter

The voyage into the space beyond known space by Pioneer-11 is such an inventive scientific achievement that only man's limitless imagination can match it. The spacecraft entered and emerged from Jupiter's environs, through belts of radiation hotter than Dante's hell, blacking out but recovering, flying at peak speeds of 107,000 miles an hour, sending back astronomical news about the mysteries of the solar system.

Far, far below on a California mountaintop, scientists pondered the next moves by Pioneer-11 as it speeds on to Saturn. Fly outside the outermost of Saturn's three rings? Fly on a cosmic "suicide mission" through the rings? Fly inside the innermost ring as close to the planet as possible?

Pioneer-11 will reach Saturn, after a trip of 1.5 billion miles, in 1979.

The power of man's mind that was able to set this satellite on course has provided the brilliance of man's genius throughout the ages. A century ago, it enabled a poet of earthly adventures to look into the future and guess at the meaning. In "Moby Dick," Herman Melville wrote: "Seat thyself sultanically among the moons of Saturn, and take high abstracted man alone; and he seems a wonder, a grandeur, and a woe. But from the same point, take mankind in mass, and for the most part, they seem a mob of unnecessary duplicates, both contemporary and hereditary." Perhaps these flights can serve to remind mankind of its potential for grandeur instead of woe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The EEC Summit

Chancellor Schmidt said in September that he wished the EEC heads of government could think of a word other than "summit" to describe their meetings. The top of Mont Blanc was a highly inconvenient place to meet, allegorically or otherwise, and he was not sure that he had a head for heights. If all nine heads of government are in this frame of mind when they start work in Paris, they ought to be able to get something useful done. Their predecessors learned the

hard way in The Hague, Paris, and Copenhagen that there are limits to the work that can be done in two days and, above all, that the fixing of target dates for increasingly difficult achievements like economic, monetary, and political union amounts to nothing more profound than the statement of an aspiration which ought to have been left unstated. Nobody knew then, and nobody knows now, how long it will be before the nine are ready to form a union.

—From the Guardian (London).

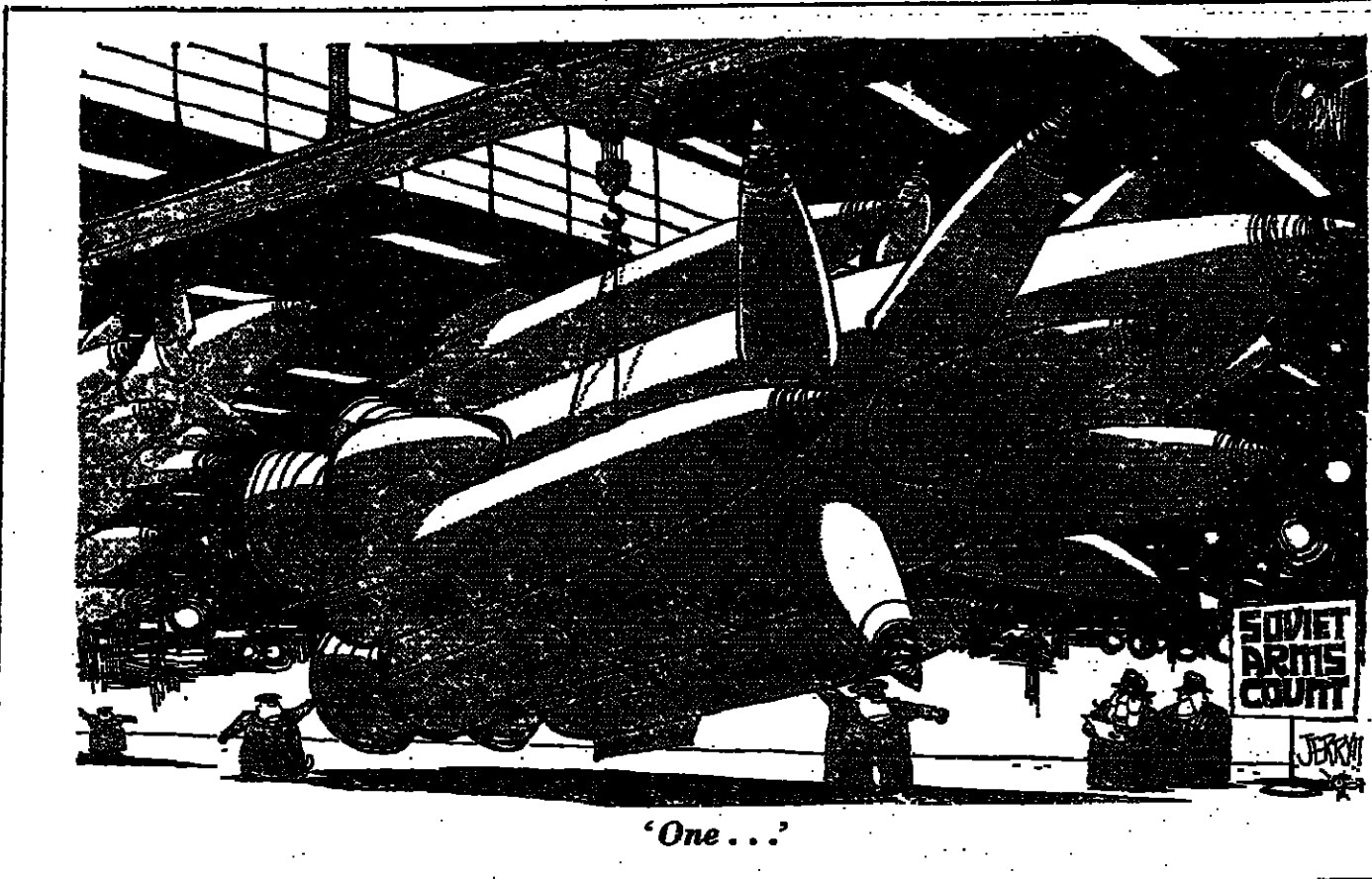
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 10, 1899
PARIS—People in the neighborhood of Auteuil were startled by a faint shock as of an earthquake. The trees swayed wildly, lampposts rocked, then the earth seemed to open and engulf them. A portion of the tunneling for the new Metropolitan underground railway had fallen in, leaving a gaping irregular shaped hole 75 feet wide and 60 feet deep. Two men were slightly injured when they fell into the chasm. None of the workmen employed nearby were hurt.

Fifty Years Ago

December 10, 1924
LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister and veteran "House of Commons man," forgot all about the customary opening of Parliament by King George V. Thinking that the session began at 2:45 p.m. as usual, he was busily working at home when the firing of the guns suddenly reminded him that he should be in his place in Parliament. He dashed for the subway and reached Westminster in time to join the procession from the House of Commons to the House of Lords.



Assessing Kissinger: Triumph and Skepticism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—"I am surprised," said Henry Kissinger at the criticism of the tentative new arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

The boy who cried "wolf" was surprised when in the end nobody believed him. A boy who keeps crying "eureka" is eventually going to find the listeners unconvinced, too. Those who exaggerate triumphs, like those who invent danger, are bound to arouse skepticism.

The man who pronounced the Vladivostok agreement a great "breakthrough" is the same man who told us just before the 1972 election that peace was "at hand" in Vietnam. After the election, he backed away from the terms he had worked out, agreeing to them only after a final spasm of violence against Hanoi. Two years later there is no peace, and he insists that the United States continue to support the war in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Surprise?

Is it really surprising that some people are skeptical when Henry Kissinger claims a breakthrough?

The man who produced the Vladivostok deal is the same man who ditched his professional arms control advisers in 1972 in order to arrange an offensive weapons agreement for Mr. Nixon to sign in Moscow—an agreement that led to more spending on strategic arms, not less. He is the same man who paraded Nixon to Cairo and Moscow last summer in the last desperate effort to make Americans forget Watergate.

Is it surprising that some Democrats are suspicious when Henry Kissinger produces a breakthrough for Gerald Ford in Vladivostok?

For two years he told Congress that it must approve trade concessions to the Soviet Union without attaching conditions. He said the attempt to make the Russians behave with minimum decency toward Jews who wished to emigrate was an improper intervention and would not work. But Congress insisted, and the Russians did make concessions.

Role of Congress

Will it be surprising if Congress refuses to roll on its back at Henry Kissinger's warning that failure to approve a new arms agreement would have "extremely serious" consequences?

He has furiously resisted amendments to foreign aid legislation that would limit the way he dispenses American resources abroad. He wants to be free, for example, to concentrate food aid on his client states instead of the needy. That is why America is sending less to Bangladesh and more to South Vietnam, which exports its own rice and sells America to raise money for its military.

budget. That is why the priority list of countries to receive "Food for Peace" begins: South Vietnam, Cambodia, Egypt, Syria, Chile. Is it any wonder that dedicated liberal supporters of foreign aid have turned against the program? Kissinger's style is catching up with him. The overall, the personal dramas, the Habrebreath Harry escapes, the insistence that disaster will strike if he is not allowed to play the game by his own secret rules—it is all becoming too familiar to too many people.

The issue is not the personality of Henry Kissinger. It is the personalization of foreign policy: The dangerous notion that a great country should confide its interests to one man's manipula-

tion. Mr. and more voices speak out against the Kissinger concept of diplomacy as soliloquy. George Ball, former undersecretary of state, writes in the Atlantic Monthly of the limits to the one-man limelight technique of "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East. It is intended to exclude the Russians, Ball rightly says, but without them there can be no real solution.

Ray Cline, former director of State Department Intelligence, writes in Foreign Policy that Kissinger's passion for secrecy has dangerously concentrated knowledge and power. He cites a telling example: the dubious military alert of Oct. 24, 1973, which Kissinger promised to explain but never did.

James Chace, managing editor of Foreign Affairs, writes in The New Republic of Kissinger's grave miscalculations as a one-man policy-maker who demands "immunity to criticism." For one, he utterly failed to recognize the importance of economics and resource issues.

And so it will not be surprising if Congress takes a hard look at the Vladivostok agreement. My own feeling is that, in the light of day, it will seem to have the balance of advantage, if not to be the eighth wonder of the world. But the agreement must be examined in the light of day. The time is past when either Congress or the rest of us will take for gospel whatever Henry Kissinger says.

No, U.S. Blacks Don't Have It Made

By William B. Pollard 3d

NEW YORK—The national debate in America on the roles of race, ethnic heritage and sex in employment, academic admissions and job promotion is continuing without a letup. Whether or not we blacks have benefited from improper preferential treatment, many whites are convinced that we now have it made because of our color. The truth is that despite goals, quotas and affirmative action, we do not have it made.

Over the last year, I have kept up ongoing conversations with a number of my peers in business, law, medicine, the news media and the academic world on how they perceive their future in their careers.

Independently and intensely, all feel that their future—I view mine the same way—will be filled with frustration, tension and uncertainty. Even if there is reverse discrimination, and it is not ruled unconstitutional, it will never compensate for the past and future effects of our blackness on our lives as we pursue professional success and personal happiness.

Blacks have increased their numbers in academe, the professions and business but by no means have we reached proportional representation. We are told that unencumbered by racism we can compete and advance, that we can go as far as our talents and ambitions will drive us. Perhaps this is true. Yet while we are being asked to accept this on faith, our blackness is affecting our professional development in blatant and subtle ways.

I asked several people recently if they personally knew a black man or woman in their profes-

sions with at least 20 years' experience from whom they could seek competent, honest advice. While we all hungered for such an elder, we knew none.

We are forced to blaze a trail that is fraught with uncertainty. Past discriminatory practices have prevented the development of models whom we can emulate. One misstep, which only hindsight may show as error, can substantially alter or end a career. A word of guidance from a successful colleague would not end the uncertainty of the future but could lessen its impact.

In addition to uncertainty, every day we experience petty suspicion and insensitivity. We are constantly reminded of our heritage, often unkindly.

Superfluous

Some whites feel that our academic degrees and abilities are second-class and automatically assign us tasks not consistent with our education. A young woman in a Madison Avenue advertising agency told me that professional jobs held by whites were budgeted by department but that blacks were carried in overhead costs, which strongly suggests we are superfluous there. Some people simply assume, no matter what the circumstances, that we are clerical or janitorial help.

In addition to the tensions of public hours, there are effects upon our private lives. We must participate in office social affairs or be branded hostile or aloof. Yet no one knows what constitutes a "correct" appearance in these situations.

The common feeling among my peers is that while we are at-

tempting to develop a professional identity we do not know how we are being judged, let alone if we are being judged.

Nor do we know entirely if our superiors are giving us the exposure and experiences that are the prerequisites for professional advancement.

When we are promoted, is it into a "special market" position reserved for blacks? And did we earn the promotion or is it designed to make the affirmative-action statistics look good at a year-end review?

Pressures

I am not arguing that blacks should be exempt from the pressures and demands of professional growth and advancement. No one should be given success, but our blackness does make the success more difficult.

We are struggling to develop competence, a recognized professional identity, in an atmosphere of uncertainty and insensitivity. The resulting tension, frustration and anger is reflected in our relationships, the products of our work, and in our private lives. We do not know how fairly we will be treated, how we can use our talents, or if true professional power will be passed into our hands.

We American blacks are being asked to wait a generation before we can measure the worth and integrity of our professional lives. No, we do not have it made.

William B. Pollard 3d, who graduated from Columbia University Law School in May, is a New York attorney. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

American Vote Abroad: Time to Hurry

By Alfred E. Davidson

PARIS—Over the years Congress has given the vote to women, blacks, 18-year-olds and to members of the armed forces and civil servants stationed abroad. It has also recently passed a law to make certain that people moving from one state to another should not lose their vote because of overlong state residence requirements.

Americans living abroad are now the only group of American citizens who have not received the clear right to vote in federal elections.

After many years of careful consideration and committees

hearings, the Senate, on July 18 unanimously passed the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Bill, S. 2018, to plug this last gap in American voting rights. Senators of every shade of political opinion, from Barry Goldwater to Hubert Humphrey and George McGovern, worked together to formulate a bill which establishes both a practical voting procedure and at the same time contains adequate safeguards against fraud.

Last month the Subcommittee on Elections of the House Administration Committee reported the companion House bill, H.R. 16817,

to the full committee of which Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, is chairman. Unless he takes the initiative to have the bill reported out to the House floor soon so that Congress can act before it adjourns, the lengthy, laborious legislative process will have to start all over again. Even were the new Congress to act speedily, it would be difficult to set up the new procedures in all 50 states in time to assure the vote for the next presidential election in 1976.

We urge Rep. Hays and his committee to act now. American citizens wherever they are and whatever their color or sex should have the opportunity to vote in federal elections for president, vice-president, senators and congressmen. Americans living abroad are subject to federal tax laws and all the other obligations of citizenship. They should have a voice in the affairs of the nation. Both of the major political parties, in recognition of this fact, are for the first time allocating delegates to Americans abroad in their forthcoming national conventions in 1976.

The Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Bill has been supported generally by all groups concerned with the political position of Americans abroad. The leading American organizations abroad, the Bipartisan Committee on

Absentee Voting, the American Chambers of Commerce, the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas and others have made their voices heard in its support. It would be a sad commentary on the congressional process if inertia were to block this long-sought and much-needed legislation.

Mr. Davidson is European chairman of the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting.

EEC Summit And Weakness Of Europeans

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—The meeting of the nine European leaders at the summit here in Paris provides a striking demonstration of weakness. The two modern men who were supposed to provide new energy in France and West Germany have become mired in domestic political difficulties. So the best that can be done now for the European Community is to take a step backward and call it progress.

To be sure, West Germany and France are now led by members of the postwar generation. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt are unmarked by the complexities of the 1930s or World War II. They are technocratic on economic issues, and with-it on social questions.

But in France, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's effort to act the modern leader—set apart from Gen. de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou by a less formal personal life and a more up-to-date attitude—has clearly backfired.

French Concern

The President's difficulty arises because this country is now deeply concerned about inflation and unemployment. The French want a leader who is coping with basic problems—not one who, besides slipping out nights, tends to concentrate his efforts on such relatively marginal issues as reform of abortion laws, wrangling practices and the playing of the national anthem.

The upshot has been a steady drop in the President's public standing. In the poll taken in the magazine L'Express, for example, his popular approval is down from 54 per cent in September to 38 per cent in November.

Mr. Schmidt is not in much better shape at home. He is widely regarded inside his own Social Democratic party as a man without a conscience or a philosophy—a tough opportunist. Since he replaced Willy Brandt last spring his party has lost a couple of state elections.

Mr. Schmidt himself told us the other day in Bonn that his party might not do so well in the coming election in West Germany's most important state—North Rhine-Westphalia. If that happens he foresees the possibility that his coalition partners, the Free Democrats, would desert him to form a government with the Christian Democrats. That, he explained, would mean the end of his political career.

That penny-pinching attitude has very real impact given present economic conditions in Europe. West Germany and these countries which have aligned their economies on the deutsche mark are in relatively good shape.

But Britain and Italy are basket cases, suffering from inflation, declining economic activity and grave labor troubles. While the French outlook is not clear, this country seems to be tilting much more in the Italian than the West German direction.

Cooperation in these conditions would involve big sacrifice by the strong countries, especially the West Germans, on behalf of the British and Italians. That might have been possible if the general atmosphere were one of confidence about the future. But the outside environment has been marked by extreme uncertainty on major questions—the price of oil; the value of gold and the dollar; and whether or not Britain would stay in the European Economic Community.

In these conditions, it has proved impossible to realize the goal set by the European summit of 1972—the goal of a Europe bound together in common institutions to the point of having a unified monetary policy. The meeting this week merely acknowledges the failure.

The big decision turns around having regular meetings of the heads of state—an admission that the creation of permanent institutions has been impossible. Arrangements are also being made to help the very poorest regions of the poorest countries—a step which may make it easier for Prime Minister Harold Wilson to keep Britain in Europe. Finally there is under way an effort to hammer out a policy on energy which would smooth the way to a meeting of minds between President Ford and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing when they talk in Mettrevue over the weekend.

President Giscard d'Estaing calls all this the "Europe of necessity." Perhaps. But no one should forget that, set against the high hopes asserted when the new leaders came to power, the progress has been meager indeed.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.250.000 F
R.C. Paris No 12 B 2112 21. Rue de Berry, 13330 Paris Cedex 09
Tel.: 235-35 30 Telex: 23.850 Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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OPERA

Karl Böhm Conducts La Scala Opener

By William Weaver

MILAN, Dec. 9 (UPI)—La Scala opened its winter season Saturday atypically, with an Italian opera, Beethoven's "Fidelio," conducted by Karl Böhm.

It was very much Böhm's night, as he got an imposing ovation on the Italian government, and warm ovation from the audience, particularly after the "Fidelio" No. 2, which he conducted, with alternating suavely and fire, halfway through the end act.

When other theaters complain the conductor shortage, La Scala obviously can feel smug: opening with Böhm, the muse will welcome Karajan later this month (with "Bohème"), then Claudio Abbado, Scala's usual director, will conduct

Prokofiev's "Love of Three Oranges."

At one point during the Böhm ovation a voice was heard distinctly from a box, saying "Let's not exaggerate," an apt, if ungenerous admonition. Though Böhm's reading was always stylish, convinced, it was not always effective (the prisoners' chorus, for example, was oddly unmoving) and there were several moments of ragged ensemble.

He was also unfortunate in his cast. At this point in her career, it is surely unwise for Leonie Rysanek to tackle the role of Leonore; in any event, it tested her. She was equally and inaccurately a good deal of the time. Her Florestan, James King, also sang with strain, and Walter Berry was a spent Pizarro. It was left to the singers of smaller roles to save the evening: the excellent John Maucurey (Rocco);

Jeannette Pilou (Marzelline), and Siegmund Nimsgern (the minister).

Günter Rennert's staging was traditional (though he pruned the spoken passages with excessive severity). Rudolf Heinrich designed a rather Brechtian prison, with heavy metal walls and large rivets. The costumes were vaguely 18th-century.

Friday night, another Italian season also opened with "Fidelio." At the handsome Teatro Municipale of Reggio Emilia, the opera was produced by the associated theaters of the region, in collaboration with the National Theater of Prague. The theater cooperative now has a permanent orchestra and on the basis of this "Fidelio," correctly conducted by Jan Hus Tichy, it is a serviceable organization. The opera was given in a bad Italian trans-

Karl Böhm who conducted "Fidelio" at the opening of La Scala's winter season.



lation, the spoken passages replaced by some embarrassing banal prose from a loud speaker. Václav Kaskl staged the work in a gimmicky, unimaginative

fashion (one innovation was placing the orchestra on stage, behind the singers, with results—audible and visible—easy to imagine).

The Exotic Looks of Fashion Designer Thea Porter

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Thea Porter's clothes are not for everybody. Neither is Miss Porter. Both are exotic.

She has a mysterious air about her which makes one think of a hyacinth—a resemblance she likes and encourages. Miss Porter dresses in her own, unorthodox way: gray silk skirt to the floor, long satin navy tunic cinched by wide, Moroccan belt. Art Déco liver pendant and a tatty black ink blouson. She carries a huge, d-fashioned, paisley bag with an engraved silver fastener. To make the picture complete, she wears of Tahiti Blond, a very old and heady perfume by Caron. They don't make it any more and I have a hard time finding," she said.

Miss Porter made her reputation by launching caftans and "Thousand-and-One-Night" dresses. Her shop in London looks like an Arab tent: it is full of huge, round pillows, inlaid mirrors and glittering lamp shades. She hit the fashion scene when people were ready for her kind of clothes. That was in 1968, when hippy fashions came and I used to dress them like the rich ones, that is."

Rolling Stones
The Oriental trend came easily to Miss Porter, who was born in a mansion where her father was missionary. She studied Anglo-Saxon and Old French at the University of London "and I hated it." She always wanted to



A Thea Porter version of the caftan.

Adam Dejean.

be a designer but started out as a decorator.

The Rolling Stones put her in the fashion business. "They used to come into the shop and see all those marvelous lamp shades. Why don't you make us coats out of that fabric?" they would ask."

The Beatles followed. "I'll never forget when they went to India. They came to me and said: 'We don't want to disconnect the natives, we want to dress like them.' Then they went and bought all my see-throughs."

Little by little, Miss Porter switched from decoration to the

fashion field. Her clientele soon became international with such customers as Lauren Bacall, Edna O'Brien, Ingrid Bergman and Barbra Streisand, who once asked her to design a dress for each of her rooms in her California house. Mrs. William Paley is among her favorite customers "because she knows exactly what she wants whereas the others, especially American women, want you to care as much as they do—which I do of course, but they're so exhausting."

Miss Porter's clothes are now on sale in Paris, at Retz's 54 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8.

"My clothes sell mostly abroad," she said, "about 75 per cent—of which half goes to the United States and Venezuela and the other to Europe."

At Retz's, where she rates half the upper floor "which I'm going to decorate like the London shop," the dresses are being snapped up by women who want a most glittery Christmas. They are caftans, but caftans with a plus. Cut with a high waistline, and bordered with silk silver braid or dark mink edges, they look like glorified Yemenite dresses. She also has chiffon gowns that are reminiscent of Puccini. Then there is a more trendy gypsy look "and I absolutely love his frilled skirts. I'm using taffeta for the first time."

Calling herself an artisan, Miss Porter buys all her fabrics and accessories in Paris. "In London, fashion is still a dirty word," she says. She trims her dresses—no two are alike—with odds and ends of old fabric, including heavy church embroidery.

No Pinch

So far, Miss Porter has not felt the current economic pinch. She has even managed to sell clothes in the Orient. In a coalition-Newcastle operation, Empress Farah once sent a plane to take 24 Thea Porter dresses to Iran.

"But the real genuine ethnic thing is not the same," she said. "It's unwearyable. My shapes are simplified but the spirit is the same. My dresses still make women as feminine as the very slavish women."

Asked whether her dresses are not too rich for European blood, Miss Porter quietly answers: No. I don't think it's wrong to be opulent. Even during depressions, I find people fight back."

GALLERIES IN PARIS

César, Galerie Sven, 231 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to Dec. 15.

Jewels by César. What he did to automobiles (compressing them into a cube), he now does to various golden baubles. The result is amusing and quite handsome.

Lepré, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Jan. 4.

Drawings by Stanislas Lepri done in a delicate, somewhat nostalgic manner, of magical forests with baroque ruins and fleeting figures of beasts and people.

Guidette Carbonell, Galerie Daria, 22 Rue de Beaune, Paris 7, to Dec. 23.

Handsome hangings made out of shreds of material, glued and sewed to a base. The colors are gentle and varied, the texture has charm, the compositions, which are abstract, are elegant and pleasing.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ISRAEL

Coral Castles, a Marine Museum

By Naomi Barry

ELATH, Israel (UPI)—Raffy Nelson's Beach is Mecca to the fanatics of mask and snorkel. Pilgrimages to Raffy's ideal jumping-off place are year-round, since water temperatures vary only about six degrees between summer and winter.

The bearded Nelson plays in local character part costumed in desert boots, frayed denim shorts and a U.S. cavalry hat circa the General Custer period. Several years ago he staked out his sand, coral five miles down the coast from the frontier town of Elath along a wind-protected cove.

Within the split rail enclosure he offers a few colorful amenities—some rarely used Club Méditerranée style huts and a shish kebabs-tended by a Bedouin lady veiled to her Kohl-rimmed eyes. The real lure, however, is the deep and narrow gulf which according to many ichthyologists contains the richest intensity of marine life in the world.

For non-swimmers the glass-bottomed excursion boat opens a window on a Camelot of coral castles below the surface of the sea. But euphoria is to bodily glide through the warm waters which are a natural habitat to 1,000 species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

The Maritime Museum

An almost daily skin diver from this beach is David Fridman, director of the Elath Maritime Museum. The initial dip changed the course of his life. In 1958, David, a native of Argentina, spent a student vacation on an Israeli kibbutz. Before returning home, he visited Elath for a day with an Argentinian friend.

"My first impression of the reef and fish? Not possible. I think I am dreaming. We had only one mask. We fought all day, which one should have it. Six years later, I returned to Israel, straight to Elath. I wanted to live in no other place."

"I was a chartered accountant but I hated my business so much I said I have no profession. That way I became a truck driver with a big salary. All my free time, I am in the water. Thousands and thousands of hours. Slowly, slowly I learn. The sea became my university."

Today probably nobody knows more intimately the undersea world of the Gulf than Fridman. For the scientists of the nearby Marine Station of the Hebrew University, he brings specimens they are sure exist but have never seen. A variety previously unsuspected has been officially named *Pseudochromis Fridmani*. In 1965 he convinced the mu-

nicipality to let him develop a maritime museum in an old wooden house, promising he would make it a small tourist attraction. "So I abandoned my duty as a big salaried driver for one third the money. I am happy. For me it is a dream; my best present from God."

Last year Fridman's museum drew 80,000 visitors. "This sea is a phenomenon," he said. "It is only six to 25 kms. wide and it is 2,000 meters deep. The distance from Elath to the Eilat Straits is only 180 kms. There are no strong storms to destroy the reefs which make them an ideal area for reproduction. About 800 kinds of fish are protected by that coral."

The examples of coral Fridman has brought up from the deep are a fantasy of shapes: organ pipes, telephone wires, petrified forests, crinoid towers. In the archaeological corner, the amphora and anchors he discovered locally are rare. They are so encrusted with coral that in the water few divers discern them.

The Whale Shark

"Our biggest fish," he said, "is the whale shark. Ten to 12 meters but it is not dangerous. The sand shark lives on the bottom and finds its nourishment from creatures in the sand."

The big specimens are awesome but the ones that appeal to the amateurs are the little fellows of brilliant hue—crimson, fuchsia,

A Letter From Mrs. Sadat

TAL AVIV, Dec. 9 (AP)—The wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has written to an Israeli housewife that "we women and we mothers have to fight for peace and friendship . . . war should be cancelled out of all dictionaries of mankind." The letter was sent to Ruth Liss of Elia whose paratrooper son was killed in the 1967 Mideast war. Mrs. Liss had written to Mrs. Sadat "because I believe that the women of the world have to fight for peace."

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yellow, green, turquoise—and patterned, striped, or polka dotted. "The luminous fish who come out of their dark caverns only at night are very common here although they are found in few places elsewhere," said Fridman. He paused before a case with several varieties of seahorses. "They have a very liberated form of reproduction. The female brings the eggs to the male to be fertilized. The male then carries the eggs for 45 days before he drops them."

He pointed to a very small blue striped fish. "That is the valer of the Gulf. He removes parasites. Other fish wait in line for their turn to be cleaned by him. He is so important in the scheme that none of the other fish will eat him."

By spring, the pioneer museum will be transferred to a scientifically modern institution nearing completion several kilometers further down the coast. On the basis of a recent research trip to aquariums around the world, Fridman claims the new museum will be different from others. "There will be exhibits only from this sea. The water piped in will be from this sea. The specimens will eat the plankton of their natural habitat."

To see the habitat at its most natural, a visitor will need but to walk a short bridge to a lower constructed in the water. By descending the stairs to underwater wind wed chambers, a landlubber can look out on a wealth of exotic marine life swimming in the sea around him.

Raffy Nelson's Beach, about 5 miles down the Sharm-el Sheikh road from the town of Elath. The Maritime Museum is in the town of Elath, and will be moving in early 1975 a few miles further down the coast from Raffy Nelson's Beach.

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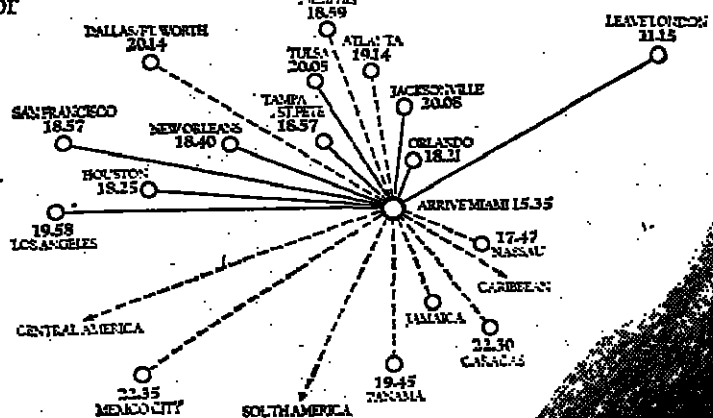
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| 2. 1974-75 | 2. 1973-74 | 2. 1972-73 | 2. 1971-72 | 2. 1970-71 | 2. 1969-70 | 2. 1968-69 | 2. 1967-68 | 2. 1966-67 | 2. 1965-66 | 2. 1974-75 | 2. 1973-74 | 2. 1972-73 | 2. 1971-72 | 2. 1970-71 | 2. 1969-70 | 2. 1968-69 | 2. 1967-68 | 2. 1966-67 | 2. 1965-66 | 2. 1974-75 | 2. 1973-74 | 2. 1972-73 | 2. 1971-72 | 2. 1970-71 | 2. 1969-70 | 2. 1968-69 | 2. 1967-68 | 2. 1966-67 | 2. 1965-66 |
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| 4. 1974-75 | 4. 1973-74 | 4. 1972-73 | 4. 1971-72 | 4. 1970-71 | 4. 1969-70 | 4. 1968-69 | 4. 1967-68 | 4. 1966-67 | 4. 1965-66 | 4. 1974-75 | 4. 1973-74 | 4. 1972-73 | 4. 1971-72 | 4. 1970-71 | 4. 1969-70 | 4. 1968-69 | 4. 1967-68 | 4. 1966-67 | 4. 1965-66 | 4. 1974-75 | 4. 1973-74 | 4. 1972-73 | 4. 1971-72 | 4. 1970-71 | 4. 1969-70 | 4. 1968-69 | 4. 1967-68 | 4. 1966-67 | 4. 1965-66 |
| 5. 1974-75 | 5. 1973-74 | 5. 1972-73 | 5. 1971-72 | 5. 1970-71 | 5. 1969-70 | 5. 1968-69 | 5. 1967-68 | 5. 1966-67 | 5. 1965-66 | 5. 1974-75 | 5. 1973-74 | 5. 1972-73 | 5. 1971-72 | 5. 1970-71 | 5. 1969-70 | 5. 1968-69 | 5. 1967-68 | 5. 1966-67 | 5. 1965-66 | 5. 1974-75 | 5. 1973-74 | 5. 1972-73 | 5. 1971-72 | 5. 1970-71 | 5. 1969-70 | 5. 1968-69 | 5. 1967-68 | 5. 1966-67 | 5. 1965-66 |
| 6. 1974-75 | 6. 1973-74 | 6. 1972-73 | 6. 1971-72 | 6. 1970-71 | 6. 1969-70 | 6. 1968-69 | 6. 1967-68 | 6. 1966-67 | 6. 1965-66 | 6. 1974-75 | 6. 1973-74 | 6. 1972-73 | 6. 1971-72 | 6. 1970-71 | 6. 1969-70 | 6. 1968-69 | 6. 1967-68 | 6. 1966-67 | 6. 1965-66 | 6. 1974-75 | 6. 1973-74 | 6. 1972-73 | 6. 1971-72 | 6. 1970-71 | 6. 1969-70 | 6. 1968-69 | 6. 1967-68 | 6. 1966-67 | 6. 1965-66 |
| 7. 1974-75 | 7. 1973-74 | 7. 1972-73 | 7. 1971-72 | 7. 1970-71 | 7. 1969-70 | 7. 1968-69 | 7. 1967-68 | 7. 1966-67 | 7. 1965-66 | 7. 1974-75 | 7. 1973-74 | 7. 1972-73 | 7. 1971-72 | 7. 1970-71 | 7. 1969-70 | 7. 1968-69 | 7. 1967-68 | 7. 1966-67 | 7. 1965-66 | 7. 1974-75 | 7. 1973-74 | 7. 1972-73 | 7. 1971-72 | 7. 1970-71 | 7. 1969-70 | 7. 1968-69 | 7. 1967-68 | 7. 1966-67 | 7. 1965-66 |
| 8. 1974-75 | 8. 1973-74 | 8. 1972-73 | 8. 1971-72 | 8. 1970-71 | 8. 1969-70 | 8. 1968-69 | 8. 1967-68 | 8. 1966-67 | 8. 1965-66 | 8. 1974-75 | 8. 1973-74 | 8. 1972-73 | 8. 1971-72 | 8. 1970-71 | 8. 1969-70 | 8. 1968-69 | 8. 1967-68 | 8. 1966-67 | 8. 1965-66 | 8. 1974-75 | 8. 1973-74 | 8. 1972-73 | 8. 1971-72 | 8. 1970-71 | 8. 1969-70 | 8. 1968-69 | 8. 1967-68 | 8. 1966-67 | 8. 1965-66 |
| 9. 1974-75 | 9. 1973-74 | 9. 1972-73 | 9. 1971-72 | 9. 1970-71 | 9. 1969-70 | 9. 1968-69 | 9. 1967-68 | 9. 1966-67 | 9. 1965-66 | 9. 1974-75 | 9. 1973-74 | 9. 1972-73 | 9. 1971-72 | 9. 1970-71 | 9. 1969-70 | 9. 1968-69 | 9. 1967-68 | 9. 1966-67 | 9. 1965-66 | 9. 1974-75 | 9. 1973-74 | 9. 1972-73 | 9. 1971-72 | 9. 1970-71 | 9. 1969-70 | 9. 1968-69 | 9. 1967-68 | 9. 1966-67 | 9. 1965-66 |
| 10. 1974-75 | 10. 1973-74 | 10. 1972-73 | 10. 1971-72 | 10. 1970-71 | 10. 1969-70 | 10. 1968-69 | 10. 1967-68 | 10. 1966-67 | 10. 1965-66 | 10. 1974-75 | 10. 1973-74 | 10. 1972-73 | 10. 1971-72 | 10. 1970-71 | 10. 1969-70 | 10. 1968-69 | 10. 1967-68 | 10. 1966-67 | 10. 1965-66 | 10. 1974-75 | 10. 1973-74 | 10. 1972-73 | 10. 1971-72 | 10. 1970-71 | 10. 1969-70 | 10. 1968-69 | 10. 1967-68 | 10. 1966-67 | 10. 1965-66 |
| 11. 1974-75 | 11. 1973-74 | 11. 1972-73 | 11. 1971-72 | 11. 1970-71 | 11. 1969-70 | 11. 1968-69 | 11. 1967-68 | 11. 1966-67 | 11. 1965-66 | 11. 1974-75 | 11. 1973-74 | 11. 1972-73 | 11. 1971-72 | 11. 1970-71 | 11. 1969-70 | 11. 1968-69 | 11. 1967-68 | 11. 1966-67 | 11. 1965-66 | 11. 1974-75 | 11. 1973-74 | 11. 1972-73 | 11. 1971-72 | 11. 1970-71 | 11. 1969-70 | 11. 1968-69 | 11. 1967-68 | 11. 1966-67 | 11. 1965-66 |
| 12. 1974-75 | 12. 1973-74 | 12. 1972-73 | 12. 1971-72 | 12. 1970-71 | 12. 1969-70 | 12. 1968-69 | 12. 1967-68 | 12. 1966-67 | 12. 1965-66 | 12. 1974-75 | 12. 1973-74 | 12. 1972-73 | 12. 1971-72 | 12. 1970-71 | 12. 1969-70 | 12. 1968-69 | 12. 1967-68 | 12. 1966-67 | 12. 1965-66 | 12. 1974-75 | 12. 1973-74 | 12. 1972-73 | 12. 1971-72 | 12. 1970-71 | 12. 1969-70 | 12. 1968-69 | 12. 1967-68 | 12. 1966-67 | 12. 1965-66 |
| 13. 1974-75 | 13. 1973-74 | 13. 1972-73 | 13. 1971-72 | 13. 1970-71 | 13. 1969-70 | 13. 1968-69 | 13. 1967-68 | 13. 1966-67 | 13. 1965-66 | 13. 1974-75 | 13. 1973-74 | 13. 1972-73 | 13. 1971-72 | 13. 1970-71 | 13. 1969-70 | 13. 1968-69 | 13. 1967-68 | 13. 1966-67 | 13. 1965-66 | 13. 1974-75 | 13. 1973-74 | 13. 1972-73 | 13. 1971-72 | 13. 1970-71 | 13. 1969-70 | 13. 1968-69 | 13. 1967-68 | 13. 1966-67 | 13. 1965-66 |
| 14. 1974-75 | 14. 1973-74 | 14. 1972-73 | 14. 1971-72 | 14. 1970-71 | 14. 1969-70 | 14. 1968-69 | 14. 1967-68 | 14. 1966-67 | 14. 1965-66 | 14. 1974-75 | 14. 1973-74 | 14. 1972-73 | 14. 1971-72 | 14. 1970-71 | 14. 1969-70 | 14. 1968-69 | 14. 1967-68 | 14. 1966-67 | 14. 1965-66 | 14. 1974-75 | 14. 1973-74 | 14. 1972-73 | 14. 1971-72 | 14. 1970-71 | 14. 1969-70 | 14. 1968-69 | 14. 1967-68 | 14. 1966-67 | 14. 1965-66 |
| 15. 1974-75 | 15. 1973-74 | 15. 1972-73 | 15. 1971-72 | 15. 1970-71 | 15. 1969-70 | 15. 1968-69 | 15. 1967-68 | 15. 1966-67 | 15. 1965-66 | 15. 1974-75 | 15. 1973-74 | 15. 1972-73 | 15. 1971-72 | 15. 1970-71 | 15. 1969-70 | 15. 1968-69 | 15. 1967-68 | 15. 1966-67 | 15. 1965-66 | 15. 1974-75 | 15. 1973-74 | 15. 1972-73 | 15. 1971-72 | 15. 1970-71 | 15. 1969-70 | 15. 1968-69 | 15. 1967-68 | 15. 1966-67 | 15. 1965-66 |
| 16. 1974-75 | 16. 1973-74 | 16. 1972-73 | 16. 1971-72 | 16. 1970-71 | 16. 1969-70 | 16. 1968-69 | 16. 1967-68 | 16. 1966-67 | 16. 1965-66 | 16. 1974-75 | 16. 1973-74 | 16. 1972-73 | 16. 1971-72 | 16. 1970-71 | 16. 1969-70 | 16. 1968-69 | 16. 1967-68 | 16. 1966-67 | 16. 1965-66 | 16. 1974-75 | 16. 1973-74 | 16. 1972-73 | 16. 1971-72 | 16. 1970-71 | 16. 1969-70 | 16. 1968-69 | 16. 1967-68 | 16. 1966-67 | 16. 1965-66 |
| 17. 1974-75 | 17. 1973-74 | 17. 1972-73 | 17. 1971-72 | 17. 1970-71 | 17. 1969-70 | 17. 1968-69 | 17. 1967-68 | 17. 1966-67 | 17. 1965-66 | 17. 1974-75 | 17. 1973-74 | 17. 1972-73 | 17. 1971-72 | 17. 1970-71 | 17. 1969-70 | 17. 1968-69 | 17. 1967-68 | 17. 1966-67 | 17. 1965-66 | 17. 1974-75 | 17. 1973-74 | 17. 1972-73 | 17. 1971-72 | 17. 1970-71 | 17. 1969-70 | 17. 1968-69 | 17. 1967-68 | 17. 1966-67 | 17. 1965-66 |
| 18. 1974-75 | 18. 1973-74 | 18. 1972-73 | 18. 1971-72 | 18. 1970-71 | 18. 1969-70 | 18. 1968-69 | 18. 1967-68 | 18. 1966-67 | 18. 1965-66 | 18. 1974-75 | 18. 1973-74 | 18. 1972-73 | 18. 1971-72 | 18. 1970-71 | 18. 1969-70 | 18. 1968-69 | 18. 1967-68 | 18. 1966-67 | 18. 1965-66 | 18. 1974-75 | 18. 1973-74 | 18. 1972-73 | 18. 1971-72 | 18. 1970-71 | 18. 1969-70 | 18. 1968-69 | 18. 1967-68 | 18. 1966-67 | 18. 1965-66 |
| 19. 1974-75 | 19. 1973-74 | 19. 1972-73 | 19. 1971-72 | 19. 1970-71 | 19. 1969-70 | 19. 1968-69 | 19. 1967-68 | 19. 1966-67 | 19. 1965-66 | 19. 1974-75 | 19. 1973-74 | 19. 1972-73 | 19. 1971-72 | 19. 1970-71 | 19. 1969-70 | 19. 1968-69 | 19. 1967-68 | 19. 1966-67 | 19. 1965-66 | 19. 1974-75 | 19. 1973-74 | 19. 1972-73 | 19. 1971-72 | 19. 1970-71 | 19. 1969-70 | 19. 1968-69 | 19. 1967-68 | 19. 1966-67 | 19. 1965-66 |
| 20. 1974-75 | 20. 1973-74 | 20. 1972-73 | 20. 1971-72 | 20. 1970-71 | 20. 1969-70 | 20. 1968-69 | 20. 1967-68 | 20. 1966-67 | 20. 1965-66 | 20. 1974-75 | 20. 1973-74 | 20. 1972-73 | 20. 1971-72 | 20. 1970-71 | 20. 1969-70 | 20. 1968-69 | 20. 1967-68 | 20. 1966-67 | 20. 1965-66 | 20. 1974-75 | 20. 1973-74 | 20. 1972-73 | 20. 1971-72 | 20. 1970-71 | 20. 1969-70 | 20. 1968-69 | 20. 1967-68 | 20. 1966-67 | 20. 1965-66 |
| 21. 1974-75 | 21. 1973-74 | 21. 1972-73 | 21. 1971-72 | 21. 1970-71 | 21. 1969-70 | 21. 1968-69 | 21. 1967-68 | 21. 1966-67 | 21. 1965-66 | 21. 1974-75 | 21. 1973-74 | 21. 1972-73 | 21. 1971-72 | 21. 1970-71 | 21. 1969-70 | 21. 1968-69 | 21. 1967-68 | 21. 1966-67 | 21. 1965-66 | 21. 1974-75 | 21. 1973-74 | 21. 1972-73 | 21. 1971-72 | 21. 1970-71 | 21. 1969-70 | 21. 1968-69 | 21. 1967-68 | 21. 1966-67 | 21. 1965-66 |
| 22. 1974-75 | 22. 1973-74 | 22. 1972-73 | 22. 1971-72 | 22. 1970-71 | 22. 1969-70 | 22. 1968-69 | 22. 1967-68 | 22. 1966-67 | 22. 1965-66 | 22. 1974-75 | 22. 1973-74 | 22. 1972-73 | 22. 1971-72 | 22. 1970-71 | 22. 1969-70 | 22. 1968-69 | 22. 1967-68 | 22. 1966-67 | 22. 1965-66 | 22. 1974-75 | 22. 1973-74 | 22. 1972-73 | 22. 1971-72 | 22. 1970-71 | 22. 1969-70 | 22. 1968-69 | 22. 1967-68 | 22. 1966-67 | 22. 1965-66 |
| 23. 1974-75 | 23. 1973-74 | 23. 1972-73 | 23. 1971-72 | 23. 1970-71 | 23. 1969-70 | 23. 1968-69 | 23. 1967-68 | 23. 1966-67 | 23. 1965-66 | 23. 1974-75 | 23. 1973-74 | 23. 1972-73 | 23. 1971-72 | 23. 1970-71 | 23. 1969-70 | 23. 1968-69 | 23. 1967-68 | 23. 1966-67 | 23. 1965-66 | 23. 1974-75 | 23. 1973-74 | 23. 1972-73 | 23. 1971-72 | 23. 1970-71 | 23. 1969-70 | 23. 1968-69 | 23. 1967-68 | 23. 1966-67 | 23. 1965-66 |
| 24. 1974-75 | 24. 1973-74 | 24. 1972-73 | 24. 1971-72 | 24. 1970-71 | 24. 1969-70 | 24. 1968-69 | 24. 1967-68 | 24. 1966-67 | 24. 1965-66 | 24. 1974-75 | 24. 1973-74 | 24. 1972-73 | 24. 1971-72 | 24. 1970-71 | 24. 1969-70 | 24. 1968-69 | 24. 1967-68 | 24. 1966-67 | 24. 1965-66 | 24. 1974-75 | 24. 1973-74 | 24. 1972-73 | 24. 1971-72 | 24. 1970-71 | 24. 1969-70 | 24. 1968-69 | 24. 1967-68 | 24. 1966-67 | 24. 1965-66 |
| 25. 1974-75 | 25. 1973-74 | 25. 1972-73 | 25. 1971-72 | 25. 1970-71 | 25. 1969-70 | 25. 1968-69 | 25. 1967-68 | 25. 1966-67 | 25. 1965-66 | 25. 1974-75 | 25. 1973-74 | 25. 1972-73 | 25. 1971-72 | 25. 1970-71 | 25. 1969-70 | 25. 1968-69 | 25. 1967-68 | 25. 1966-67 | 25. 1965-66 | 25. 1974-75 | 25. 1973-74 | 25. 1972-73 | 25. 1971-72 | 25. 1970-71 | 25. 1969-70 | 25. 1968-69 | 25. 1967-68 | 25. 1966-67 | 25. |

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

FCE Quotations

| Dec. 18, 1974 | | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | |
|----------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | Dec. | Mar. | Jun. | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. |
| DJIA | bid | 582 | 585 | 595 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| 579.94 | offer | 585 | 595 | 605 | 620 | 620 | 620 |
| FT | bid | 160 | 164 | 166 | 169 | 169 | 171 |
| 161.5 | offer | 164 | 171 | 176 | 181 | 181 | 181 |
| IND.5 | bid | 360 | 375 | 380 | 385 | 385 | 385 |
| 3970.66 | offer | 3900 | 3900 | 3850 | 3800 | 3800 | 3800 |
| Perm. Gas, bid | | 114 | 116 | 114 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 114.50 | offer | 117 | 118 | 118 | 116 | 116 | 117 |
| Gasoil | bid | 90 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| 89.75 | offer | 92 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 94 |

Kerkstraal 363
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 Telex: 14102
 Phone: 25 47 53.
 Cable:

Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.

International Stock Indexes

| | 1974 | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Yest. | Prev. | High | Low |
| Amsterdam | 90.30 | 90.00 | 118.00 | 73.30 |
| Brussels | 109.41 | 111.31 | 165.34 | 108.22 |
| Frankfurt | 110.97 | 110.33 | 117.34 | 100.09 |
| London 300 | 161.50 | 163.20 | 339.00 | 161.60 |
| London 500 | 168.68 | 67.78 | 170.81 | 68.10 |
| Milan | 91.72 | 93.87 | 154.34 | 37.84 |
| Paris | 68.30 | 68.78 | 110.00 | 64.18 |
| Sydney | 300.87 | 300.88 | 536.05 | 255.09 |
| Tokyo (m) | 236.45 | 261.62 | 424.07 | 311.26 |
| Tokyo (o) | 3490.66 | 3882.41 | 4787.43 | 3352.13 |
| Zurich | 207.50 | 202.20 | 340.50 | 204.80 |

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Arab Official Defends Oil Policy

SINGAPORE, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Arabs do not want to see the European economy in ruins, because their economy depends on those of the West, Hussein Najadi, chairman and managing director of Arab Investments for Asia Ltd., said here today.

He told delegates attending the Pacific Basin energy conference that petrodollars will finally add up in Western banks and treasuries. The West will probably finance and refinance its governments, industries, exports and the developing countries with its own type of aid program, Mr. Najadi added.

He also rebutted allegations that the Arabs were wealthier than the industrialized nations. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Libya and Algeria will have a combined oil revenue of about \$60 billion in 1974. But last year, General Motors, Exxon, Ford Motor, Chrysler and General Electric had assets of \$72 billion, Mr. Najadi said.

The revenue of these corporations last year was 10 times greater than oil revenue of the entire Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said.

"Our financial reserves are subject to the

diminishing value of the pound and U.S. dollar by way of hyper-inflation and frequent devaluations," Mr. Najadi said. It is wrong to call the Arabs present liquid position a surplus, because they are fast depleting their assets, he said.

A few months after receiving increased revenue the Arabs are expected to embark on a worldwide investments and recycling plan dictated by the West, Mr. Najadi said.

He noted that many banks, though Arabic in name, were managed by Europeans and Americans who made vital decisions on investments and management of funds. He said the Arabs could not be expected to have acquired the expertise that had been gained by the Europeans over the centuries.

He added that Western countries will corner the Middle Eastern markets with their products and technology. They are selling capital goods, military hardware and their services at inflated prices, Mr. Najadi said.

Gradually, Southeast Asia Pacific Basin nations will get a share of the oil funds by way of the advanced nations with loans tied to machinery, technology and services of the developed countries, Mr. Najadi said.

With \$8-Billion Deficit Spending Program

Bonn Ready to Boost Flagging Economy

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BONN, Dec. 9 (WFP).—West Germany, a bastion of balanced budgets and fiscal orthodoxy, is set to embark on a program of deficit spending to lift its economy out of the world slump.

In the next few days, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is due to announce the finishing touches of a plan to provide consumers and business with the equivalent of over \$8 billion in extra income.

Even more startling, the central bank—Germany's "second government"—and powerful defender of the mark—has promised to support Mr. Schmidt's measures with a cautious easing of credit. The Bundesbank plans to increase the money supply by 8 per cent, enough to finance Bonn's program if trade unions hold down their wage demands.

For domestic critics and the unions, Mr. Schmidt's program is overdue and is not strong enough. Thanks to the Bundesbank's harsh credit curbs, total output has barely grown at all this year and is now heading downward. Unemployment last month reached 800,000, the highest in 15 years. It is all but certain to top one million this winter, or about 4.5 per cent of the labor force.

Low Inflation Rate

But thanks also to the conservative policies followed here, Germany alone among rich nations has braked the pace of inflation. Consumer prices rose about 7 per cent in 1973 and again in 1974.

This is a terrifying level for Germans, who saw their currency wiped out 50 years ago, setting the stage for the Nazis. But the point is that the rate of inflation has not increased and is now beginning to come down a little.

Mr. Schmidt's deliberate decision to expand the economy will be heartily welcomed by Germany's trading partners in Europe. The nation's aggressive makers of machines, tools and instruments, confronted with growthless markets at home, have been turning their remarkable energies to sales abroad.

Their success has increased the trading deficits of France, Britain, Italy and others already wrestling with foreign debts swollen by the big jump in oil prices. A bigger German domestic demand should result in more imports and turn manufacturers' attention to home markets.

Increased Demand

The core of the government's program increases consumer incomes. They will receive an extra \$4 billion in family allowances and another \$1.8 billion in tax cuts, mostly in the lower income brackets.

In addition, Mr. Schmidt is due to announce a program of about \$800 million in public works for depressed regions and a tax credit for business investment in plant and machinery. That credit could brighten corporate balance sheets by another \$3 billion or more.

In all, authorities calculate that the budget deficit of federal, state and local governments will reach a record \$20 billion next year.

At the same time, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation (better known as Comcon Bank) is looking for \$50 million to five and a half years.

Both loans carry an interest rate that is tied to the prevailing rate or six months Eurodollar rate, plus a fixed premium. In the case of the Foreign Trade Bank the premium is 1 per cent, while for the Comcon Bank it is 1 1/8 per cent.

Although the Soviet Union is copied as a prime credit risk, any international bankers risk the premium as unrealistic today's market conditions.

Since the summer, interest-rate arguments attached to Euroloans have been sharply and a number of major lenders have established 1.5 per cent as the minimum premium they are prepared to accept.

Capital Outlay Cut Back by Ford Motor

Government Is Urged To Act on Recession

DEARBORN, Mich., Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. plans 1975 capital spending of about \$800 million, down from over \$900 million this year, Henry Ford II, chairman, said in a year-end statement today.

Mr. Ford said the company had originally planned to spend over \$1 billion in 1974 but "because of the sharp decline in our profits, continuing cost increases, and the uncertain sales outlook," 1974 capital spending was cut by more than \$100 million.

Mr. Ford said: "If there is no decisive change in government policy, car sales in the United States could remain at the fourth-quarter rate of about 7.3 million or drift even lower."

He said, however, that if consumer confidence is restored and economic growth resumes by the middle of next year, car sales could be as high as 9.5 million.

Mr. Ford said that he sees no indication of economic upturn in 1975.

He called on the government to introduce decisive steps to stimulate the economy and a tough federal energy policy. He said the administration should "come up with new subsidies and programs" and Congress should act on such proposals now.

Stresses Recession

"The time has come for the government to recognize that recession has replaced inflation as the greatest and most immediate domestic problem," he said.

He added: "There is no reason to believe that we will have an economic upturn in 1975."

Consumers stopped buying cars because they are afraid that things will go from bad to much worse," he said. "Washington must take steps that will persuade

in effect since last April 25, when it was boosted from 7.5 per cent. The last time the discount rate was reduced was in December 1971, when it declined to 4.5 per cent from 4.75 per cent during a two-week period.

The action by the reserve board was unanimous, spokesmen said.

In New York today short-term interest rates fell sharply in response to the reduction in the discount rate.

The 13-week Treasury bill was quoted at about 7.25 per cent bid, down from Friday's close of 7.40 per cent.

The companion 26-week issue dipped to a bid of 7 per cent from 7.24 per cent. One-year bills were quoted at 6.88 per cent bid, down from 7.05 per cent.

Bank certificates of deposit also registered rate reductions. According to one dealer, rates were down 1/4 to 3/8 percentage point from Friday.

Federal funds were about unchanged at 8 7/8 per cent.



Henry Ford II

the people that the nation still has control of its fate and is not drifting helplessly into deeper and deeper trouble."

Transition to an era of expensive energy "is going to involve fundamental changes in our economy and our way of life—changes that we have only dimly begun to recognize and have not yet really begun to plan for," he said.

"We need a tough and realistic national energy policy now," he said. "We need a new look at the trade-offs between environmental improvement and economic viability, and we need it now."

GM Price Cut

Meanwhile, in Detroit, General Motors Corp. said it will reduce the base price of each of its 1975 cars sold in the United States by \$13 as it replaces the previously mandated ignition interlock with the safety belt reminder system.

The new system will meet recently revised requirements of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

GM said the amount of the reduction is based on the current costs of equipment being removed or added. The company said the lower prices will be effective on all cars assembled beginning tomorrow.

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U.S. to Step Up Anti-Trust Studies

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Assistant General William Saxbe has disclosed that 10 major industries are being studied by the Justice Department's anti-trust division for evidence of price-fixing and monopoly behavior.

Some of the inquiries, he said, would probably lead to full anti-trust investigations.

The industries named were automobiles, steel, primary metals, tobacco, coal, chemicals, beef, earth-moving equipment, newsprint and other paper products, and heavy electrical equipment.

Mr. Saxbe's disclosure was made in a speech prepared for delivery to the National Association of Manufacturers at the close of the group's two-day annual meeting, Friday. A major theme of the conference was the need to lobby for better treatment from the government.

Some businessmen have complained privately that they are being made scapegoats by an administration that is attempting to overcome a pro-business reputation. They cite the recent anti-trust action against American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Others point out, however, that another major suit, against International Business Machines Corp., was filed under the



William Saxbe

Johnson administration and that the AT&T suit was started after what was said to be about 10 years of preparation.

About a month ago Mr. Saxbe disclosed that the government was investigating the possibility that food-price increases might have resulted from price-fixing and other illegal behavior. He said the inquiry involved sugar,

beef, eggs, tuna and other basic cost-of-living items.

Mr. Saxbe's recent habit of delivering broadside announcements of studies and investigations has led to a wait-and-see attitude among some observers.

Stress on Studies

He emphasized that the "economic reviews" were not anti-trust investigations but rather studies by economists of the Justice Department's anti-trust division to accumulate "information and insight" into the functioning of various industries. He added, however, that the Justice Department was "going into this business in deadly seriousness."

"Some of the studies, I am sure, will show no behavior that violates the anti-trust laws," he stressed. "But I will also tell you bluntly that I expect that some of the studies will lead to anti-trust investigations."

Mr. Saxbe also said the Justice Department would look into professional fields where there was state regulation or self-regulation. He cited doctors, dentists, pharmacists, accountants, engineers, funeral directors and veterinarians.

A greater emphasis will also be placed on criminal actions in anti-trust enforcement, Mr. Saxbe said. He called for more stringent sentencing in such cases.

In Report by General Accounting Office

\$2-Billion Overcharge by Oil Firms Seen

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WFP).—Some oil companies may have committed violations of oil-pricing regulations that could amount to overcharges of between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, the General Accounting Office said in a report issued Saturday.

The exact amount cannot be known, the GAO said, because the Federal Energy Administration has insisted on withholding certain information about oil companies' costs. But the GAO said that the \$1-billion to \$2-billion estimate came from the FEA's own auditors.

The FEA is charged with enforcing the 1973 law regulating the sale and pricing of petroleum products. Its spokesmen said Saturday that the GAO audit of its activities was generally helpful and fair, but cautioned that the estimates of multimillion-dollar potential overcharges did not represent extra costs actually passed along to consumers.

The GAO report was made public by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of a Senate subcommittee that this week will

hold hearings on the FEA's oversight of the oil industry.

"In these times of skyrocketing oil prices and oil industry profits, there is no excuse for the public being subjected to illegal overcharges by the oil industry," Sen. Ribicoff said.

"What this GAO report makes clear is that at this time our government cannot assure us that we are not being overcharged billions of dollars for the gasoline, home heating fuel and other oil products on which we so heavily depend in our day-to-day lives."

Robert Montgomery, general counsel of the energy agency, called Sen. Ribicoff's characterization of the GAO audit "not balanced." He said the FEA is stepping up its policing of big oil refiners' prices and already has agreed to give the GAO all the information it wants.

Sen. Ribicoff "presented only the critical side of the (GAO) report," he told reporters summoned to a hasty news conference after the senator's charge was made public.

Mr. Montgomery said that FEA auditors possibly did tell the GAO that potential overcharges might

amount to between \$1 billion and \$2 billion, but those estimates must have been based on assumptions about pricing practices which have yet to be clarified legally, he said.

He acknowledged, however, that the FEA has identified about \$500 million in "alleged violations," some of which have been settled, and others which may only be settled in court.

The largest share of that—about \$350 million—involved a disputed oil company practice known as "double-dipping," in which certain companies inflated their costs, and hence the prices they could charge.

Mr. Montgomery estimated that about \$40 million of that had been passed through to customers, but that the remaining \$310 million "potential pass-through" had been blocked by new FEA regulations.

The GAO report said, "We were unable to determine the extent of the violations because the FEA declined to furnish us pertinent information or refused to discuss the cases with us on the basis that such disclosure or discussion might compromise its position in potential cases."

Mr. Montgomery acknowledged that FEA auditors had withheld some information initially from the GAO. The agency felt, he said, that some data procured from oil companies' books should not be turned over to the congressional investigators until they had been fully examined by FEA officials.

The FEA never intended to withhold the information permanently, Mr. Montgomery said, and FEA administrator John Sawhill has now agreed that the GAO can have whatever data it wants at any time.

Wall Street Prices Drop, Investors Await Ford Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The stock market closed mixed today after traveling an aimless path through much of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average squeezed out a small gain, finishing at 579.94, up 2.34 points, but declining issues held sway over advances by about 625 to 530. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 4.14.

Volume totaled 14.86 million shares compared with 15.5 million shares Friday.

Brokers said the market got a wild hour of sorts, from new late Friday that the Fed lowered the discount rate.

The market benefited at the outset by posting a small gain in the early going only to give up some ground in mid-session. Stocks improved slightly in mid-afternoon, however, as short-term interest rates appeared to drop in response to the discount rate cut.

Brokers said some buying interest developed but for the most part investors are remaining cautious as they await President Ford's economic speech Wednesday night. The White House did not indicate whether any new policies will be announced.

In other economic news, energy chief-designate Frank Zarb hinted that mandatory energy conservation measures will be adopted.

Jacques Thieriot, first vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co., said such measures would be "creative and constructive. The voluntary approach doesn't appear to be working. Mandatory

measures would represent forced action," he added.

Phillips Petroleum fell 1 1/8 to 35 3/8 in active trading. The issue fell 5 3/4 Friday. Norway reportedly has proposed a 90-per-cent tax on oil profits on companies operating in its North Sea

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The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 cents (U.S.) per share payable 15th January 1975.

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Registered shareholders of record November 26, 1974 will have their dividend cheques mailed to their address of record.

C. T. Collis, Secretary
Hamilton, Bermuda
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THE BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS WITH A GROUP OF FRENCH BANKS. THE BANK OF AMERICA AND OTHER FOREIGN BANKS FINANCE FIVE LNG TANKERS FOR MALAYSIA

The MALAYSIAN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CORPORATION (M.I.S.C.), Malaysia's largest shipping company, has placed orders for five liquefied natural gas tankers with a capacity of 130,000 m3 each. They will be built using the Gas Transport technology. The contract was signed in Kuala Lumpur on the 29th November between M.I.S.C., the CHANTIERS DE FRANCE, Dunkerque, for three tankers and the CONSTRUCTIONS NAVALES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE LA MEDITERRANEE, for the other two.

This contract, which is worth about FF 3,400 million, is the largest one signed by Malaysia to date. This project is financed by an export credit amounting to \$370 million over a period of 8 years granted by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS in association with the BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE and the CREDIT LYONNAIS, leading banks of both shippers, and the BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, the BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS, the SOCIETE GENERALE and the BANQUE WORMS, co-leaders of a group of banks.

The remainder of the loan consists of a 140 million euro-dollar loan granted by the BANK OF AMERICA and the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS leaders of a bank syndicate, and is guaranteed by the Malaysian Government, the major shareholder of the M.I.S.C. This loan, which represents 20% of the total value of the order, has been extended for a period of 10 years.

This new fleet of LNG tankers, to be delivered between 1979 and 1981, will be used to transport the natural gas exported from Sarawak.

هكذا من الأهل

Tokyo Exchange

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------|
| Asahi Glass | 139 | Matsu E. Vks. |
| Canon | 787 | Mitsubishi Hyv. Ind. |
| Fuji Photo Ind. | 212 | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Dai Nip. Frim. | 210 | Mitsui | Corp. |
| Fuji Bank | 365 | Mitsui Co. | |
| Fuji Photo | 365 | Nakagoshi | |
| Hitachi | 1.07 | Nippon Elec. | |
| Honda Motor | 442 | Sharp | |
| C. Itoh | 438 | Shiseido | |
| Japan Air L. | 1,700 | Sony Corp. | 1,700 |
| Kansai EL. P. | 655 | Sumitomo Bk. | |
| Kao Soap | 230 | Taiyo Marine | |
| Kirin Brewery | 250 | Takachi Chem. | |
| Kumatsu | 274 | Teijin | |
| Kubota | 341 | Tokio Marine | |
| Matsu E. Ind. | 377 | Tosay | |
| | | Toyota Motor | |

Dec. 9, 1974

| | | | |
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991; 266: 1033-1036.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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|---|-----------|------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| A.M. | 3.05597 | Belgian Fr. | 46.55975 | 7 D. | 814- 9/16 | 814- 9/16 | 3- 4 | 104-1/2 |
| French Fr. | 5.46480 | Krona | 7.16339 | 1 A. | 944-10/16 | 814- 9/16 | 8- 4 | 124-1/2 |
| | 0.53129 | Irish £ | 0.53129 | 3 M. | 944-10/16 | 8- 9 | 814- 9/16 | 149-1/2 |
| | 820.33929 | Lira, £ | 46.55975 | 6 M. | 944-10/16 | 814- 9/16 | 814- 9/16 | 149-1/2 |

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NFL Chargers, 49ers, Raiders Are Winners

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Cookie quarterback Jesse Freitas passing to rookie wide receiver Harrison Davis rallied the San Diego Chargers with two touchdowns in the fourth quarter yesterday for a 28-21 victory over the Chicago Bears.

Trailing 21-14 entering the final period, Freitas hit Davis, who once played quarterback at the University of Virginia, with a 43-

yard touchdown pass to tie the game at 21-21 with 10:34 remaining. Linebacker Carl Gersbach then intercepted Bear quarterback Bobby Douglas's pass on the Chicago 47 and Freitas moved his squad to the winning score in seven plays.

Freitas completed nine of 19 passes for 157 yards. Don Woods became the seventh first-year man in NFL history to surpass 1,000 yards with 75 yards on 26 carries for a 1,057-yard total.

At San Francisco, the 49ers, aided by a controversial pass-interference call against Green Bay's Ken Ellis, drove for a fourth-period touchdown that beat the Packers, 7-6.

Veteran Norm Snead was at quarterback for the 49ers on the 71-yard touchdown drive that also ended with a Packer protest. Rookie running back Del Williams scored on a two-yard run but Green Bay players contended that he was short of the goal line.

The touchdown, breaking a seven-period scoring drought for San Francisco, came with 9:22 left in the game, and Bruce Gossett kicked the extra point.

The key play on the drive was a third-down pass from Snead to Gene Washington near the left sideline. Cornerback Ellis, behind Washington, was charged with pushing the receiver after the pass fell incomplete.

Raiders 7, Chiefs 6
At Kansas City, Daryle Lamoni-

ca-spurred by Jimmy Warren's 34-yard interception return—hit Cliff Branch with a 10-yard pass that gave Oakland a victory over the Chiefs, 7-6.

George Blanda kicked the extra point after missing a 35-yard field goal a moment earlier.

Lamonica's toss, one of his rare completions in this bitter battle of old pros, came with 10 minutes 16 seconds left in the fourth quarter after Warren picked off Len Dawson's pass and raced down the sideline to the Kansas City 10.

Lamonica had played in only one previous series all season. He was in the game because Larry Lawrence, who started because coach John Madden wanted to rest Kenny Stabler, twisted his right knee and was in the game for only seven plays.

Broncos 37, Oilers 14
At Denver, running back Otis Armstrong darted his way to 163 yards and three touchdowns, solidifying his National Football League rushing lead, as the Broncos crushed Houston, 37-14.

Armstrong, who has 1,285 yards for the season, surpassed the Denver season rushing record of 1,153 yards set by Floyd Little in 1971, when Little won the NFL crown. Armstrong also broke Little's single-game mark of 156 yards.

Rams vs. Redskins
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (UPI).

—In what could turn out to be a prelude to a Dec. 22 NFL playoff game here, the Los Angeles Rams and the Washington Redskins collided tonight in a contest that figures to be a fierce defensive struggle.

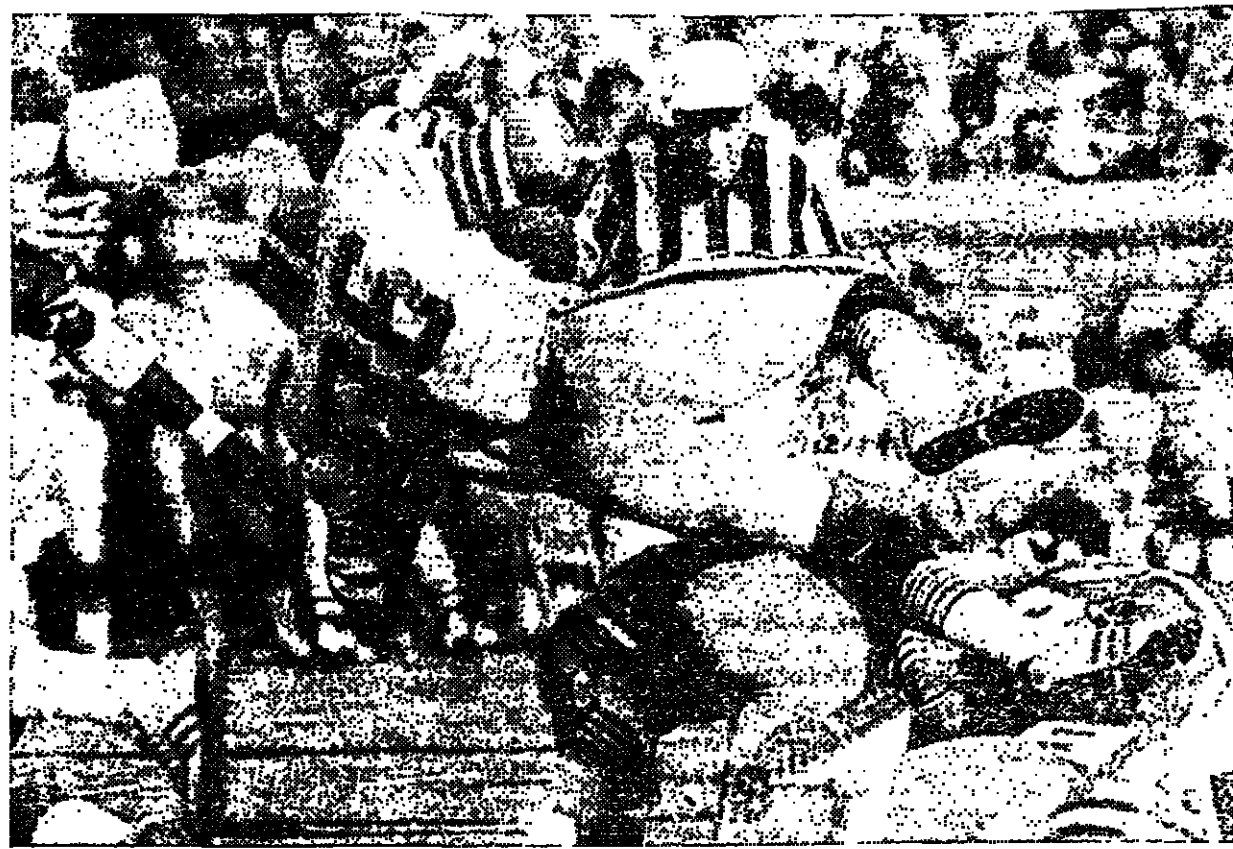
The Rams, already NFC West champions, are favored by three points in the contest at the Coliseum.

A Washington victory would put the Redskins in a tie with St. Louis, which was upset by New Orleans 14-0 yesterday, for first place in the NFC East.

NFL Standings

| AMERICAN CONFERENCE | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|----|---|------|-----|-----|--|--|--|
| | East | | | | | | | | |
| | W | L | T | Pct | PP | FA | | | |
| A-Miami | 10 | 0 | 0 | .769 | 283 | 139 | | | |
| F-Buffalo | 9 | 4 | 0 | .682 | 250 | 225 | | | |
| N-E England | 7 | 4 | 0 | .636 | 231 | 255 | | | |
| N.Y. Jets | 6 | 7 | 0 | .462 | 234 | 262 | | | |
| Baltimore | 2 | 11 | 0 | .154 | 152 | 264 | | | |
| Central | | | | | | | | | |
| P-Birmingham | 9 | 2 | 1 | .731 | 278 | 128 | | | |
| C-Cincinnati | 7 | 6 | 0 | .538 | 230 | 232 | | | |
| H-Houston | 6 | 7 | 0 | .462 | 208 | 258 | | | |
| Cleveland | 4 | 9 | 0 | .308 | 227 | 316 | | | |
| West | | | | | | | | | |
| O-Oakland | 11 | 2 | 0 | .846 | 333 | 205 | | | |
| D-Denver | 7 | 5 | 1 | .577 | 303 | 277 | | | |
| K-Kansas City | 5 | 8 | 0 | .385 | 218 | 258 | | | |
| S-San Diego | 4 | 9 | 0 | .308 | 185 | 285 | | | |

Green Bay's MacArthur Lane picks up a yard up the middle by going over the backs of San Francisco's Tommy Hart and Bill Belk during the first quarter of their game. The 49ers won it, 7-6.



Flaws in Baseball's 'Spectacular Breakthrough'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI).—After the first shock of hearing that he had been traded to the Phillies, Tug McGraw had second thoughts. He said he really shouldn't have been surprised, because he had pitched for the New York Mets eight seasons and, if he were around much longer, his employers would have to give him a voice in his own future. Tug is a quicksilver guy, left-handed and lighthearted and not necessarily more predictable than the screwball he throws, but he is no dummy. He has no more illusions than the next player about the "spectacular breakthrough" effected in baseball's reserve system a couple of years ago.

"Spectacular breakthrough" was the term that Bowie Kuhn used to describe a minor modification of the reserve system when the men who own baseball proposed it during labor negotiations in 1972. It was a meaningless concession which the players had already brushed off as worthless and the commissioner knew this when he spoke, but he still chose to call it a "historic breakthrough" effected in baseball's reserve system a couple of years ago.

It provides that, instead of being owned outright throughout

his professional life, a player may refuse to be traded provided he has served 10 years in the major leagues and the last five years with one club.

Realistic Attitude
McGraw's remark about his eight summers with the Mets reflects the realistic attitude of the players regarding this loophole in the reserve system. They realized that a nine-year veteran who has been on the same club for four years must now expect to be traded because the men who own baseball will not tolerate another Ron Santo case.

Santo, it will be remembered, vetoed a deal that would have sent him to the California Angels last winter after 14 years with the Chicago Cubs. Threatened with the maximum salary cut allowable and demotion to a utility role, he still stood on his rights, so the Cubs sent him to the White Sox with his approval.

Since that "spectacular breakthrough" was achieved, at least 150 men have been swapped like cattle, and if anybody besides Santo stuck his feet in the ground it did not come to attention. Of the 73 players exchanged since the world series, five had veto power and presumably each of them—Dave McNally, Billy Williams, Joe Torre, Ron Fairly and Ray Sadeck—gave his consent. Obviously the rule of 10 and 5

is no escape hatch but only the merest chink in the reserve system. Why, then, did the players accept this crumb from the owners' table? Because they have learned that if the slave trade is ever to be eliminated or modified it must be done by Congress, not by agreement with the owners. The reason for that is that owners do not keep promises. If they were to agree that in certain circumstances a player would be freed to sell his services to the highest bidder, the player would discover that there weren't any bidders.

Competitive Balance
For many years, the reserve system has been regarded here as immoral, illegal and unnecessary. Promoters in all professional team sports argue that it is necessary to preserve competitive balance and thus protect the box office. They say that, if

players were free to move to better jobs when their contracts expired, the richest clubs would corner all the stars and make rivals look as foolish as the football Giants.

Apart from the fact that it takes years to reach the level that the Giants had attained, there are sound reasons why this wouldn't happen. And if it did threaten to happen, it could be averted easily.

Today all teams in a league share equally in revenue from network television. This division is made out of self-interest, and not, as the football people pretend, out of generosity to poor little Green Bay, whose Packers couldn't hope to sell TV rights for the price New York or Chicago would get. Well, if the clubs shared equally in all other income, too, including gate receipts and revenue from parking, food and other concessions, then all clubs would be equally rich or poor and non-owners could corner the player market, with or without a reserve system.

Suggest this to any owner and the reply would be swift: "No way. It would never work." Ask him to tell about the time it was tried and didn't work. Silence will fall.

The Surge of NHL's Sabres Is Case of French Connection

BUFFALO, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Unless the French connection somehow gets disconnected, there may be no end to the success of the Buffalo Sabres, short of the Stanley Cup.

Each member of the line, Gil Perreault, Rick Martin and Rene Robert, notched his 20th goal of the season last night and the Sabres responded by running up their 11th consecutive victory, a 5-0 shutout of the Minnesota North Stars. Buffalo has lost only one of its last 22 outings, surging to a 14-point lead over the Boston Bruins in Division 4 of the National Hockey League.

"Let's face it," Minnesota goaltender Cesare Maniago said, "They're the best line in hockey. They've all got speed, they've all got shots, and you really don't know what the heck they're going to do next."

Perreault, with a goal and an assist, overtook Bobby Orr of the Bruins in the league scoring race, setting up a situation where he may edge out Boston's Phil

Esposito for the starting center berth on the all-star team next month. If he does, the entire French connection could land intact on the first unit.

"There's no way they can overlook Gil this year," Martin said, considering the possibility. "And you'd have to give it to Rene." "People are starting to be aware of us. It's no fluke anymore. People are starting to sit up and take notice."

Minnesota coach Jack Gordon was one of those who took special notice of Perreault last night, and he commented, "When he's going, I don't think there's anybody as good. I hate to watch him do the things he does out there, but there's nobody as explosive as him."

NHL Standings

| DIVISION 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|
| | W | L | T | Pts | Opp | PF | PA | Diff | Streak |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 100 | 62 | 62 | +38 | 1 |
| Atlanta | 11 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 90 | 82 | 82 | +8 | 1 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 12 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 101 | 79 | 79 | +22 | 1 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 10 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 81 | 75 | 75 | +6 | 1 |
| DIVISION 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 12 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 100 | 80 | 80 | +20 | 1 |
| Chicago | 11 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 90 | 70 | 70 | +20 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 87 | 81 | 81 | +6 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 78 | 110 | 110 | -32 | 1 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 62 | 118 | 118 | -56 | 1 |
| DIVISION 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 14 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 90 | 41 | 41 | +49 | 1 |
| Montreal | 14 | 6 | 0 | 28 | 103 | 87 | 87 | +16 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 103 | 98 | 98 | +5 | 1 |
| Detroit | 9 | 14 | 0 | 18 | 78 | 107 | 107 | -29 | 1 |
| Washington | 2 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 62 | 149 | 149 | -87 | 1 |
| DIVISION 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 21 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 140 | 89 | 89 | +51 | 1 |
| Boston | 12 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 110 | 81 | 81 | +29 | 1 |
| Toronto | 7 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 98 | 106 | 106 | -8 | 1 |
| California | 6 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 77 | 120 | 120 | -43 | 1 |
| Saturday's Games | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal 3, New York Rangers 3 (LeBlanc, Lambert, Robinson; Greenstein, Gilbert, Irvine). | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto 4, Chicago 1 (Thompson 2, Williams, Robinson). | | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit 4, Vancouver 3 (Roberts, Nowak, Danny Grant, Anderson; Levitt, Gould). | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis 3, Washington 1 (Collins, Vager, Sacharuk; Duperré). | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2 (Schmaltz, O'Reilly, Orr; MacDonald, Aronson). | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia 3, New York Islanders 2 (Kondratyuk 2, Clarke; J. Potvin, D. Forvis). | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo 5, Minnesota 0 (Ramsay, Martin, Perreault, Lortie, Robert). | | | | | | | | | |

WHA Results

| Saturday's Games | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Vancouver 4, Minnesota 2 (Campbell, Lawson, Jones, Walton; Tannahill, Hampton). | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec 2, Houston 1 (Berliner, Parise; Elmer). | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton 7, Michigan 0 (Clintie 2, Rogers 2, Macmillan, MacDonald, Perkins). | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto 3, Phoenix 3 (Shannon 2, Caddie, Nedomansky, Hickey; Kozan, Sobchuk). | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg 5, Chicago 2 (Beaudin 2, Black, Johnson, Sobers; Rechen, Magno). | | | | | | | | | |

In College Basketball

Pacific-8 Teams Show Superiority

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The first two weeks of the college basketball season are any indication, most Pacific-8 Conference teams appear ready to lay claim to the hill with UCLA. The eight teams have played 28 games with schools throughout the nation, many of which have been avowed to win their conference titles. Pac-8 teams have won 23 times.

The Pac-8 domination offers no surprise to Bob Boyd, the Southern California coach whose team defeated previously unbeaten Utah, 102-82, for its third victory. Boyd had predicted, "Watch for a high winning percentage by our teams in pre-league play. Our conference will be the most balanced since I've been here." Boyd is in his ninth season of coaching the Trojans, ranked sixth nationally. Southern California has scored more than 100 points in each of the triumphs.

George Raveling, the Washington State coach, whose team beat Seattle, the West Coast Conference preseason favorite, 80-72, attributes the conference's strength to the big centers, the number of returning lettermen and the recruiting.

"We have most of the nation's premier big centers in our league," Raveling said. "With the exception of UCLA, which lost its lettermen, no other team in the conference lost more than three. If you eliminated UCLA last season, we were predominantly a conference of freshmen and sophomores."

Longest Streak

But as Pac-8 teams hope and not UCLA, which has won 12 conference titles in the last 13 seasons, rolls merrily on. The Bruins posted their 69th straight

home court victory, the longest such streak in the nation, against Oklahoma State, 82-51. UCLA's fourth victory was led by Marques Johnson and Jim Spillane, substitutes, who had 13 points each.

North Carolina State, the defending national champion, apparently has found the "big" man it lacked to replace Tom Burleson in Phil Spencer, a 6-foot-8-inch forward shifted to center. Spencer scored 26 points and David Thompson 24 and the Wolfpack routed Virginia

